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No. 22

House of Representatives

The House met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 2, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MIKE BOST to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, how good and pleasant it is when people live in unity. And on this day, when many have been in fellowship together at the National Prayer Breakfast, people of different parties and nations have broken bread together, people of different beliefs have shared in faith, we give You thanks for the harmony of their devotion to You and for giving us a glimpse of what is good and pleasant in Your eyes.

May all of us have the willingness to look for such common ground in our engagements with one another, whether it be over a matter of policy or in a moment of prayer. Reveal Yourself to us in the other, that in them we would see again what is good and pleasant in Your eyes.

Sovereign God, remind us that to strive for unity does not mean to disparage diversity. Rather, You call us to be one in You, for there we will discover that the dissonance of our voices will resolve to harmony. How good and pleasant that would be.

In Your loving name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the Chamber the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASAR) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CASAR led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

WELCOMING SENATOR PETE RICKETTS TO WASHINGTON

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome to Washington the newest Member of the Nebraska delegation, U.S. Senator PETE RICKETTS.

Senator RICKETTS has just finished 8 very good years as Governor of Nebraska. During that time, he steered the State through challenges, including a dramatic period of historic flooding and a global pandemic.

Through it all, he led Nebraska to the best performance of any State during the COVID pandemic, according to Politico.

Across his 8 years as Governor, he helped run State government more like a business, delivered historic tax relief, and rolled back unnecessary State government regulations.

Nebraska is fortunate to have his experience working for us now over in the Senate. The Nebraska delegation is excited to have him on the team, and we look forward to fighting together for the Cornhusker State's priorities here in Washington.

MARK THESE WORDS AS MY FIRST IN THIS CHAMBER

(Mr. CASAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASAR. Mr. Speaker, I am GREG CASAR, and I represent the heart of Texas.

Today, thousands of my constituents are freezing without electricity. As Texans try to survive the cold weather and the climate crisis is being ignored in our State, they are also worried about paying for housing. They are worried because they have had their workers' rights stripped away, reproductive rights stripped away, and voting rights stripped away. They are worried that their kid could be shot in school.

These are the concerns of the people. But Republican leadership here is working on none of these issues. Instead, they are trying to redistribute wealth from working-class families to their biggest corporate donors.

But even though Texans may be without electricity today, we are far from powerless. We have a history of organizing for change in Texas.

The same electricians who are getting the lights back on, the same medics caring for our sick, are sick and tired of right-wing extremism. These working families will be the ones to organize and create a true democracy

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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where the people lead and the politicians follow.

Mark these words as my first here in this Chamber.

PRAYER WORKS

(Mr. VAN ORDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to thank the Lord Jesus Christ, my constituents, and my colleagues for your thoughts and prayers and tender mercies that you have showed my family over these last trying months.

I am here today to report to you that prayer works. As of yesterday, our daughter's cancer is in remission.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget the kindness shown to me by both sides of this aisle, and I humbly remain your servant.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS AWARENESS WEEK

(Mr. SCHNEIDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Gun Violence Survivors Awareness Week.

A decade ago, in this spot, I gave my first speech in the House about the epidemic of gun violence in our Nation. I could not then have imagined two things: First, that Congress would fail to take significant action to address gun violence in our Nation; and second, that mass shootings would continue to grow as an epidemic. Last year alone, there were 647 mass shootings in our country, including in my community of Highland Park.

For all the hundreds of communities that are affected and part of this tragic union from the devastation of gun violence, the effects are permanent.

Seven months ago, in my community, at 10:14 a.m. on July 4 at the Independence Day parade in Highland Park, a monster with an assault rifle climbed a ladder and fired 83 bullets in less than a minute into the festive crowd below. He murdered seven wonderful people, wounded dozens more, and traumatized an entire community.

The devastation and damage to a human body from these weapons are inconceivable. We have to address gun violence. We have to pass an assault weapons ban that was introduced this week. I call on our communities to act.

PUNXSUTAWNEY PHIL SAW HIS SHADOW

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today is a big day in the

15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Specifically, in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, our most famous resident had his day in the sun, literally.

To quote Bill Murray: "It's Groundhog Day, again."

Early this morning, Punxsutawney Phil, our weather expert groundhog, saw his shadow. For those of you who know the old German legend, this means we are in for 6 more weeks of winter.

Punxsy Phil has been forecasting the weather since the 1800s. Records going back to 1886 show that Phil has forecasted a longer winter 107 times and an early spring just 20 times.

Crowds gathered on Gobbler's Knob before sunrise today for the 137th celebration.

Phil has proven himself a devoted prognosticator year after year and is a true icon in the world of weather forecasting.

For these reasons and many more, Phil was inducted into the 2023 Meteorologists Hall of Fame by the Weather Discovery Center.

So don't pack up your winter gear just yet. Phil says we have 6 more weeks. Happy Groundhog Day.

A REPUBLICAN POLITICAL STUNT

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, once again, House Republicans are prioritizing extreme political stunts over problem-solving for the American people.

Speaker MCCARTHY's purely partisan move to strip Representative OMAR from her committee is not only a political stunt but a blow to the integrity of our democratic institutions and solves no problem.

In modern American history, the punishment of stripping Members of Congress of their committee assignments has been reserved only for the most egregious wrongdoing, including threats to colleagues. Congresswoman OMAR has neither threatened a colleague, nor has she committed any egregious wrongdoing.

If Republicans want to degrade the integrity of the House and its committees, it will be up to Democrats to stand up against these efforts. We will always stand for integrity in our House.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose the efforts today by the extreme MAGA Republicans in this political stunt that solves no problems.

FENTANYL CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the dangerous crisis

our Nation is experiencing on our southern border.

Two weeks ago, on a tour of my district, I had the honor of meeting law enforcement officers in Clay, Madison, and McDowell Counties. These counties are in very different parts of North Carolina's sprawling 11th Congressional District, yet these officers all shared with me that the number one problem they face every day—number one—is the flow of fentanyl into our mountains.

Keep in mind that western North Carolina is a thousand miles away from the southern border. Yet, because of the Biden administration's lax border policies, every State is now a border State, and we are all suffering from the consequences.

Since day one, this administration has ceded control of our southern border to drug cartels and dangerous gangs.

In addition to fentanyl, we have seen a flow of unlawful migrants and illicit contraband pour into our country at rates never seen before, and China is a key source of the ingredients used to make fentanyl that is killing our children and fueling this crisis that is affecting so many. There needs to be a change.

NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WEEK

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the survivors of gun violence during National Gun Violence Survivors Week.

Sandy Hook, Parkland, Buffalo, and, yes, even Detroit, and Chicago. So many now are impacted—various names and memories of loved ones seared into our memories—in places where gun violence has traumatized our communities and taken far too many of our loved ones.

Every day in our country, more than 110 people are shot and killed and more than 200 people survive gunshot wounds. We are 33 days into the new year, Mr. Speaker, and there have already been 54 mass shootings. To every survivor of gun violence, from classmates who have witnessed their friends die to families who have dinner at the table with an empty seat there, we honor you always with action.

So I call on my colleagues to stand up to the corporate gun lobby and send the assault weapons ban to President Biden's desk. There is no reason to have weapons of war in our communities. There is no reason that anyone needs a weapon of war that can fire up to 60 shots per minute.

IT IS TIME TO GET BACK TO WORK

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to express my support for H.R. 139, the SHOW UP Act, which was introduced by my good friend from Kentucky, the chairman of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, Mr. COMER, and passed on this floor yesterday.

Millions of Tennesseans show up to work every day. However, more than half of Federal Government workers, who are expected to serve the American people, still aren't showing up for work. This has led to extremely long wait times and delays in services.

Veterans who showed up to work and served our country can't get their proper VA benefits. Families are waiting months for their passports. In my district, a father waited for more than 8 months to receive his tax return. The entire time, he was left in the dark by the IRS.

Tennesseans deserve better, Mr. Speaker. The pandemic is over, and it is time to get back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support like-minded measures.

DENOUNCING THE HORRORS OF SOCIALISM

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 83, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) denouncing the horrors of socialism, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the concurrent resolution is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 9

Whereas socialist ideology necessitates a concentration of power that has time and time again collapsed into Communist regimes, totalitarian rule, and brutal dictatorships;

Whereas socialism has repeatedly led to famine and mass murders, and the killing of over 100,000,000 people worldwide;

Whereas many of the greatest crimes in history were committed by socialist ideologues, including Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Fidel Castro, Pol Pot, Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong Un, Daniel Ortega, Hugo Chavez, and Nicolás Maduro;

Whereas tens of millions died in the Bolshevik Revolution, at least 10,000,000 people were sent to the gulags in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and millions more starved in the Terror-Famine (Holodomor) in Ukraine;

Whereas between 15,000,000 and 55,000,000 people starved to death in the wake of famine and devastation caused by the Great Leap Forward in China;

Whereas the socialist experiment in Cambodia led to the killing fields in which over a million people were gruesomely murdered;

Whereas up to 3,500,000 people have starved in North Korea, dividing a land of freedom from a land of destitution;

Whereas the Castro regime in Cuba expropriated the land of Cuban farmers and the businesses of Cuban entrepreneurs, stealing their possessions and their livelihoods, and exiling millions with nothing but the clothes on their backs;

Whereas the implementation of socialism in Venezuela has turned a once-prosperous nation into a failed State with the world's highest rate of inflation;

Whereas the author of the Declaration of Independence, President Thomas Jefferson, wrote, "To take from one, because it is thought that his own industry and that of his fathers has acquired too much, in order to spare to others, who, or whose fathers have not exercised equal industry and skill, is to violate arbitrarily the first principle of association, the guarantee to every one of a free exercise of his industry, and the fruits acquired by it.";

Whereas the "Father of the Constitution", President James Madison, wrote that it "is not a just government, nor is property secure under it, where the property which a man has in his personal safety and personal liberty, is violated by arbitrary seizures of one class of citizens for the service of the rest"; and

Whereas the United States of America was founded on the belief in the sanctity of the individual, to which the collectivistic system of socialism in all of its forms is fundamentally and necessarily opposed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress denounces socialism in all its forms, and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

□ 0945

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a simple one. It states that the Congress denounces socialism in all its forms and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America.

It is a statement that I would hope all elected leaders in the United States could support. Despite my Democratic colleagues' claims, there is nothing in this resolution about entitlement programs or banning social services or anything of the like.

In fact, I would encourage anyone who has doubts to actually go and read the resolution—it won't take long. It outlines the pain and hardship experienced by millions around the world who have suffered under a socialist regime.

This is something the sponsor of the resolution, Ms. SALAZAR of Florida, can

speak to personally. Congresswoman SALAZAR is the daughter of Cuban exiles and was born in Miami's Little Havana.

H. Con. Res. 9 is not just messaging or a waste of time—as some of my colleagues across the aisle said—it speaks to people who have known all too well the atrocities of socialism, and it gives voice to their pain.

I thank Congresswoman SALAZAR for her work on this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H. Con. Res. 9, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Committee on Financial Services, we organized and considered the committee's oversight plan. We debated homelessness and the lack of affordable housing, how to best protect consumers, and the need to strengthen diversity and inclusion across the financial services industry.

We also discussed the threat to our Nation's future if our country is forced to default on our debt 4 months from today. We don't always agree and, honestly, none of the Democratic amendments were adopted, but it was a civil debate about the merits of policy.

I believe all of our committee members recognize that the legislation that comes out of our committee has the potential to support wealth creation, grow small businesses, support affordable housing, and build a stable financial system and economy.

It is the contrast with the intentionality and seriousness of the debate today that makes it so hard to understand why the very first piece of legislation to come to the floor under a rule is not a proposal to address the needs of any of our constituents, to provide support to struggling small businesses, or the community banks and credit unions that finance them.

It certainly doesn't provide our markets with certainty that our country won't act recklessly and default on its debts; a situation that will bring untold harm to all of us in America.

No, Mr. Speaker, this resolution today, in fact, does nothing except spread lies and fear about a threat that does not even exist. The rightwing extremists who are running this House have forced my committee to consider as its very first piece of legislation a bill that tries to say that our country will collapse in ruin because of—wait for it—Social Security.

The resolution suggests that because we support seniors with health insurance, our democracy will crumble. They think that because Congress and the President have provided disaster relief to communities that have been burned by historic wildfires or flooded by once-in-a-generation hurricanes that we will fall into ruin.

No, Mr. Speaker, Americans take pride in the ways that we come together to do everything from building schools to sending a man to the Moon.

Mr. Speaker, Americans know better than the fear-mongering that we see here today. They know, for example, that when the pandemic hit and people were dying all across this country, it was the Federal Government that stepped in to provide trillions of dollars of support to small businesses, workers, renters, students, seniors—and would you believe it—even Republican Members of Congress.

In fact, the government, using taxpayer dollars, provided \$14 million in PPP loans to a number of our House Republicans who asked and then—guess what—received debt forgiveness.

Now some Republicans have tried to suggest that voting against this resolution is saying that you support dictators like Pol Pot, Mao Zedong or Stalin, which is ridiculous. No one in this Chamber supports them, but do you know which dictator my extremist colleagues refuse to condemn? Oh, they didn't say anything about Hitler.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard of him, right?

My colleague, Mr. GOTTHEIMER noticed that somehow the Republicans just forgot to condemn Hitler and offered an amendment to denounce his atrocities and mass murder. But Republicans rejected it. And I think we know why.

It is because Donald Trump—your true leader, the true leader of the Republicans and North Star for House Republicans—was reported to have frightened his own staff by saying that Hitler had done some good things.

There is only one would-be authoritarian who refused to accept the will of our voters and peacefully transfer of power after losing his election. Instead, he incited a violent insurrection on January 6 to block the election's certification that was happening in this very Chamber, but you won't see his name in this resolution or his strongman pals that he loves so much in Russia and China.

Mr. Speaker, we are a great Nation, not because we let everyone fend for themselves, but because we care for one another. We are a great Nation that comes together as communities as small as towns and as large as a whole Nation to decide to organize and collectively pay for fire departments, public schools, libraries, hospitals, roads, and bridges, and a military.

We are a better Nation because we have programs that we love. We love Social Security and Medicare. We are going to fight every inch of the way to ensure that we keep Social Security and Medicare. We are not going to let the opposite side of the aisle take away our seniors' Social Security and Medicare. I will say it again—Social Security and Medicare.

We are a better Nation because our form of capitalism includes regulatory safeguards and strong cops on the beat patrolling our financial system, like the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and the majority to stop these divisive “gotcha”

tactics. Get out of the way, and let my committee and this Congress pass real legislation that puts the needs of our constituents and Nation first.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), the vice chair of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, the sound that America is hearing is their alarm going off. It is Groundhog Day. I feel like Bill Murray because, Mr. Speaker, when the alarm goes off every morning, the ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee is off on a rant about the former President.

I think it is important that we stay focused on what we are talking about today. It is a choice between freedom and something far worse. The American people know why we are on this floor today. We are on the floor today to support a resolution that denounces socialism.

As a boy attending elementary school in Little Rock, one of my favorite teachers was a beautiful, young mother who taught us Spanish. Her kids were the playmates of mine during those early school years. Her family had moved to Little Rock, escaping the Castro regime in Cuba that murdered their fellow citizens, took family farms and businesses, and systematically destroyed one of the most beautiful, successful countries and places on Earth. For me, an early lesson in the cost of freedom.

As a businessman in 1986, at the height of the Cold War, I joined a civil society tour of East Berlin led by the U.S. Army via the famous Checkpoint Charlie. There one saw the stark and cruel contrast of freedom versus socialism and communism: vibrant businesses, full shelves, full employment in the West; and drab, sullen people in the East staring into empty store windows in buildings still bearing the bomb and bullet scars of World War II.

Just 3½ years later, with the fall of the Berlin Wall, I represented President George H.W. Bush as his Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in helping design and deliver U.S. economic and technical assistance to the citizens of the newly freed countries from socialism and communism from the Baltic to the Black Sea, creating a rule of law, markets, private property rights, and new banking services.

Mr. Speaker, I keep a piece of that Berlin Wall in my House office. It reminds me of the gruesome fact that the Berlin Wall was built to keep people in—not the other way around—and keep freedom out.

Today, some three decades later, one can witness the victory of capitalism and freedom over the authoritarianism and command and control of socialism.

People of today's Central Europe want no part of communism or socialism. They know fully the brutality and failure of Soviet-style authoritarian socialist domination; so much so, they

have opened their homes to Ukrainian mothers and kids. They opened their wallets to provide Ukrainians money, military, and humanitarian assistance to expel the invading Russia.

Mr. Speaker, let's say “no” to socialism and “yes” to freedom and opportunity.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this resolution.

I think it is important that we clarify what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle believe to be socialist policies. Historically, Republicans have tried to label as socialist any Democratic actions that improve the lives of Americans.

In 1996, Senator Bob Dole, the future Republican Presidential nominee, referred to public housing as “one of the last bastions of socialism” and called for an end to government-assisted housing programs.

Public housing in the United States provides decent and safe housing to 1.3 million families that are working class, elderly, or disabled. This is what Republicans are calling socialism.

The 12-point plan to rescue America that Senate Republicans released last year vowed to stop socialism and shrink the Federal Government by enacting extreme policies like putting Social Security and Medicare on the chopping block.

Former House Speaker Newt Gingrich promised that Medicare would wither on the vine, thanks to spending cuts to combat what Mr. Gingrich dubbed “Big Government socialism.”

□ 1000

Social Security and Medicare are hard-earned benefits that provide millions of seniors with healthcare and retirement funds every year. This is what Republicans call socialism. From climate action and public education to the Affordable Care Act and Social Security, Republicans classify popular government programs to help working families as socialism.

This resolution is a distraction from extremists and nothing more than a thinly veiled scare tactic directed toward voters.

Why is it that we are here wasting our time discussing a resolution about socialism? Guess what? Work on the budget. That is what you need to do. You refuse to work on the budget because you will have to tell the American people that you intend to cut benefits for Social Security and Medicare.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), who is the chair of the Small Business Committee and an advocate for capitalism.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me just ask you this: Are we capitalist, or are we socialist?

I am glad to join my colleagues in denouncing socialism in all forms. Socialism is the greatest threat to our economy and freedom and must be defeated.

Worldwide, socialism has led to the death of more than 100 million people, has forced thousands to flee in exile, and has turned prosperous nations into impoverished and hopeless nations.

Socialism is not winning in America and has no place in our country. We are a nation of opportunity and incentive and because of those principles, we are a nation of hope where everyone can benefit.

What sets America apart from the rest of the world is the drive to reach our fullest potential coupled with a free market economy. It is what makes us the greatest economic engine in the world.

The opposite of socialism is capitalism, and I am proud to call myself a capitalist. Capitalism is about taking responsibility for what you create and making it even greater. It is about going from nothing to going to something. It is about taking risks and getting rewards, not government handouts or freebies.

Capitalism has been the greatest force in the history of our world for lifting people out of poverty, and we must instill this value that we have in future generations.

As a small business owner for 52 years, I represent Main Street America. Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, the implications of what socialism would mean for our businesses are alarming and scary. Main Street was built by men and women who wanted to swing for the fences because, at the end of the day, there is a desire to dream bigger, to dream bolder, to turn dreams into a vision, and visions into reality.

America must always lead the fight against socialism and communism. We must always defend the principles of the American Dream and ensure our future generations have the same opportunities to build something for themselves.

We must never forget the tragedies socialism has caused for countries around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues—everybody—to support this resolution denouncing the horrors of socialism and opposing the implementation of socialist policies in the United States.

Bottom line: socialism bad, capitalism good.

In God We Trust.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. WILLIAMS is my friend, but I do wonder whether Mr. WILLIAMS views the \$1.43 million he received in debt forgiveness as being consistent with his views on socialism. I don't get it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I was prepared to vote for this resolution. Socialism is clearly not the best path for America.

Who wants to be associated with Stalin and the others whom this resolution denounces?

They were really thugs who were masquerading as socialists.

But when the promoters of this worthless resolution rejected the Takano amendment to protect Social Security and Medicare, their goal became clear.

They have a long history of rigorously attacking most every new social initiative—originally claiming that Social Security would enslave workers and sovietize the country—and they have long denounced Medicare as socialism.

Some Republicans would even privatize the Veterans Administration with its socialist structure of government-run hospitals and employees. It is a system our veterans love.

This resolution is the foundation for continued attacks on better Medicare for more Americans and their attempt to cut Social Security benefits.

Like their cult leader, Donald Trump, they use this resolution to attack our allies in Germany and Sweden at the very time they are considering cutting aid to Ukraine.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chairman very much for his leadership on what is a very important subject.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to support the simple yet necessary resolution to denounce the inevitable corruption of socialism and the suffering, death, and destruction it has brought upon hundreds of millions of people throughout the world since its inception.

Our Founding Fathers built our Nation on the principles of freedom and liberty, which leads to a free market economy, all tenets that stand directly counter to the ideas and ideals of socialism.

Capitalism has produced prosperity for generations of Americans and has shaped the American Dream that so many have sought by immigrating to America for centuries.

Mr. Speaker, how many are fleeing capitalist countries like the United States for socialist countries, I ask?

Overtaxed economies backfire. They have no growth, prosperity, quality of life, or advancements in medicine, food, housing, or education. Overregulation stifles business throughout national and global markets and, on the State side, gives States like Florida and Texas—and good for them—a great advantage over overregulated and overtaxed States.

Historically, obvious metrics and clear results prove that capitalism is far better for all societies, especially the United States of America.

As President Reagan said, socialism only works in two places: Heaven where they don't need it, and hell where they already have it.

Socialist governments culminate with absolute power, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I do not take this issue lightly. I do, however, take issue with how this resolution has been presented.

Of course, we oppose the violence inflicted upon people under the rule of communist and dictatorial governments, but this resolution is less about their plight and more of a political stunt.

Make no mistake about it, I am proud a capitalist, and I always will be. Ideas like affordable healthcare, affordable housing, and paid family leave are not radical socialist policies. Some of our closest allies in Europe and around the world participate in the free market and help their citizens meet their most basic needs. That is what we have been sent here to do: to consider, debate, and ultimately pass legislation that will help the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my Republican colleagues: What is your agenda? Is it the 30 percent sales tax? Is it the cuts to Medicare and Medicaid? Is it the cuts to Social Security or eliminating access to reproductive care?

What is your plan? Do we give people access so they can participate in a capitalist society? Or do we just cut them so we can limit the opportunity to participate in a capitalist society?

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, it is often said that socialism is sharing and capitalism is selfishness. It is precisely the opposite.

The only way to prosper in a capitalist society is to identify what somebody else needs and to provide it for them better than they can provide it for themselves, whether it is sweeping a floor or designing a microchip.

Socialism is taking what one person has earned by helping others and giving it to someone who hasn't.

Socialism always produces poverty and misery because when you take a dollar from Peter and give it to Paul, both have been robbed of that dollar's incentive to help each other. Peter has been denied the reward of his dollar's worth of work, and Paul no longer needs to help someone earn that dollar.

Socialism and slavery both spring from exactly the same rotten principle, as Lincoln put it, that you work and toil and make bread, and I will eat it. Both have been championed by the same party through the ages.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as a legislator, I know to look at a bill's definitions. As House Republicans talk about rejecting socialism in all its forms, it is important to understand just exactly what my Republican colleagues are talking about.

Surely, it is not Social Security and Medicare, public schools, public libraries, public safety, and roads and bridges? The bill doesn't say. There is not a single definition of "socialism" or all its forms.

My colleague, Congressman TAKANO, gave my Republican colleagues an opportunity to clarify. He offered an amendment stating that programs like Social Security and Medicare are not socialism. Republicans refused that amendment.

That makes me wonder if what Republicans are really doing here is trying to reject things like bedrock social programs that so many of our seniors and constituents rely on.

I support our Nation's market-based economy, and if my Republican colleagues truly did the same, they would be using this time for legislation that creates jobs and lowers costs for all American families. This bill does neither.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Republican colleagues to focus their time on the issues that will help all of our constituents achieve the promise of America.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY), who is a great leader and a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative SALAZAR's House resolution denouncing the horrors of socialism.

I grew up in a home where the American ideals of personal freedom and limited government were cherished. My mother, Lala Suarez, grew up on a sugarcane farm in Cuba, where she was one of 14 brothers and sisters.

When Castro took control of Cuba by force, her entire world was destroyed. My mother was imprisoned by Fidel Castro for 7 weeks. Thankfully, they never found the gun she had hidden or they would have executed her and her friends. She fled communism to enjoy freedom and opportunity in America.

Today, over 60 years later, socialist policies have kept Cuba in economic ruin.

She met my father, Vincent Mooney, and became a proud American citizen. My father was a captain in the United States Army who served in Vietnam to stop the advance of communism.

Growing up, my parents impressed upon me and my three siblings that America is special. Unlike economically failing socialist countries, Americans' personal liberty is enshrined in our Constitution and must always be protected.

All citizens deserve basic freedoms, such as freedom of press; freedom of speech; the right to vote; the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty, where in communist countries you are guilty until you prove yourself innocent; and the right to worship.

As President Donald Trump said right here in this Chamber in his State of the Union speech: "America will never be a socialist country."

America must never give up on our God-given rights. We must fight against socialism and for the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, when the government takes away your rights and freedoms,

as the socialist and communist countries want to do, they never give them back.

Every American should feel blessed to have been born in this country where we are free. Let's protect our freedoms.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is not about socialism. It is about political cynicism.

No one in this Chamber would defend the atrocities committed by murderous Communist ideologues such as Mao Zedong or Fidel Castro, but that is not what this resolution is about. This resolution is about conflating some of our most cherished social safety net programs with so-called socialism.

With this resolution, Republicans demonize Social Security, on which more than 46 million retirees rely today. Republicans demonize Medicare, which has saved the lives of countless Americans. Republicans demonize many other Federal programs, including benefits offered to our Nation's veterans.

Harry Truman was right when he said that: "Socialism is a scare word that [Republicans] have hurled at every advance the people have made in the last 20 years."

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

□ 1015

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE), a great leader for agriculture issues and a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 9, which denounces the horrors of socialism in all its forms.

Whether it is communism, Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism, Maoism, anarchism, democratic socialism, ecosocialism, or liberal socialism, all of these have failed, and none of these ideologies should, God willing, ever be implemented in the United States.

By passing this resolution, we can send a message to the American people that we reject these deadly ideologies, and our Nation will always and forever be a bastion of freedom and a beacon of hope.

I pray for the more than 100 million lives that have been lost at the hands of Communist regimes, totalitarian rule, and brutal dictatorships.

Socialism should never play any part in the American way of life. I hope we can all agree on this commonsense resolution. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on its passage.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, for 35 years now I have owned a small business, giving me significantly more experience as a capitalist than the vast majority of Members on the other side of the aisle.

As a capitalist, let me tell you, this resolution is plain ridiculous. It jointly condemns Pol Pot and Norway. I am with you on the first one. But Norway? Please.

Here is what this is really about. More and more Members on the other side of the aisle are calling for cuts to Social Security and Medicare, and many have referred to these programs as socialism throughout their existence.

The other night in the Rules Committee, they showed their cards. Republicans refused an amendment to declare that Social Security and Medicare is not socialism.

This resolution has little to do with intelligent discourse and everything to do with laying the groundwork to cut Social Security and Medicare. I support Social Security and Medicare, capitalism, and Norway. I will be voting "no."

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), chair of the Housing and Insurance Subcommittee.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I enlisted in the United States Army after high school and arrived in West Germany in the spring of 1989. The Cold War was at fever pitch, and at the Brandenburg Gate, President Reagan famously said, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

On 9 November 1989, the East German people finally tore down their own wall; not Gorbachev, not America, not the West, but the people trapped on the other side of that wall.

I was there that Thanksgiving in the heart of Berlin when I met with people experiencing their first hours of freedom. One man asked me, "Is it like this everywhere?" I thought he meant like Berlin, a big city. I am from western Ohio and a small town. He corrected me. He said, No, the stores are open at night, and there is fresh milk and everyone can go in?

He had been told a lie that we were poorer in the West than they were, that only the elites could buy things, like the Communist Party officials.

He was not alone. The wall had separated their Communists from our freedom and free markets. The flood of people was to the land of opportunity, not to the failed ideas of Marx and Lenin.

The United States of America is worth saving. To do that, we must defend freedom and defeat socialism.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FROST).

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this resolution because the American people know that the biggest threat to our modern democratic society and free market economy is not some socialist bogeyman, it is Republican leaders in this Chamber, people who want to call every federally funded program that Americans depend on socialism just to scare people and position themselves to cut and gut the benefits that people count on.

Go back and look at the decades' worth of transcripts and see what Republicans call socialism to scare people—Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, the Affordable Care Act. They even call free public school education socialism to scare people.

This vote is a sham. We have heard about Cuba a ton. My mother came here from Cuba in the late 1960s with my grandmother and my aunt. I won't let their story be used to gut the benefits that our people have earned and deserve. This vote has nothing to do with socialism and everything to do with gutting the programs that millions of Americans have paid into and have earned.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD).

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution condemning socialism.

I have seen the victims of socialism firsthand. Many of those victims have found refuge in Nebraska. Vietnamese is the third most spoken language in Nebraska due to immigration in the 1970s, and members of the Falun Gong have found freedom from religious persecution by the Chinese Communist Party in our great State.

History shows us that when socialism is tried, it leads to three things: poverty, devastation, and ultimately communism. As Vladimir Lenin once said, "The goal of socialism is communism."

Socialist regimes continue to commit atrocities around the world.

In North Korea, there are an estimated 180,000 prisoners today. Many of them are subjected to torture and extreme manual labor.

In Venezuela, police and security forces killed more than 19,000 people between 2016 and 2019 for "resisting authority."

In Cuba, journalists, bloggers, and artists are routinely jailed for speaking against the regime. The list goes on and on.

Socialism is the enemy, not just to free enterprise, but to human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the last gentleman mentioned China, and I just remind everyone of a quote by their President Trump, "And I like President Xi a lot," he said. "I consider him a friend, and—but I like him a lot. I've gotten to know him very well. He's a strong gentleman, right? . . . he's a strong guy, tough guy."

When are you going to denounce Trump?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to condemn all socialist autocrats who place power and wealth over their own citizens. Yet this resolution ignores some of their worst evils, then falls silent while American leaders mimic their cruel tactics.

For instance, Cubans and Venezuelans suffer from far worse than the inflation and expropriation this measure describes. Dictators there destroy human rights; the rule of law, and jail, exile, or kill their enemies.

Let's condemn socialist abuses, yes, but leaders on this very floor seek to overturn democratic elections, confiscate long-held rights, and gut programs our families, veterans, and servicemembers need.

In my home State, an aspiring autocrat daily deploys the socialist tyrant's playbook. He marginalizes minorities, demonizes the free press, and criminalizes or bans speech, books, even history.

What we can learn from these failed despots is to respect the rule of law, free speech, and free elections, and to protect our own citizens from the grinding poverty tyrants wield as weapons. Socialist dictators deserve our scorn, but glossing over their crimes and ignoring the leaders right here who mimic them—that fails those fighting freedom everywhere.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire the time remaining on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 15½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 13¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 9 to denounce the atrocities perpetuated by socialism around the world.

If you want to see the difference between socialism and freedom, take a look at North Korea at night versus South Korea. As an immigrant who grew up in South Korea during the aftermath of the Korean war, I know firsthand the horror, the destruction that socialism has brought to millions of families in the Korean Peninsula under the evil regime of the Kim dynasty, from Kim Il-sung to Kim Jong-il to now Kim Jong-Un.

Socialism divided my family and friends between North and South. My mother-in-law, for example, crossed over the DMZ and back multiple times to rescue loved ones from the tyrannical North Korean regime. Tens of thousands of war-torn families remain separated to this day. Meanwhile, famines and the daily threats of a nuclear war in east Asia persist.

Although I was just a young girl, I remember the hope embodied by those brave soldiers who defended the freedoms of a country they never knew and a people they never met. It is because of them that I stand before you today as one of the first Korean-American women to serve in Congress.

The United States must continue to stand as a beacon of freedom, hope, and opportunity for the world. I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join us to say "no" to socialism.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from California just mentioned North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un. Let me tell you what Trump said. He said, "Kim wrote me beautiful letters, and they're great letters. We fell in love."

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I absolutely denounce the brutal and Communist regimes of Castro, Maduro, Stalin, and other dictators in the whereas clauses of this resolution.

But, sadly, instead of spending our precious moments in the people's House expanding opportunity for hard-working Americans, supporting ranchers, farmers, and rural communities, lowering healthcare costs, and strengthening Social Security and Medicare, we are spending hours, actually days in pure political theater.

In the Rules Committee, when I offered Mr. TAKANO's amendment to clarify that this resolution does not also condemn Social Security, Medicare, and veterans' health benefits, Republicans blocked it.

Yet, I still know that our love and respect for our veterans, seniors, and retirees will always guide our work to ensure they receive all the benefits they have earned. I will not stray from our obligation to create prosperity, hope, and a future everywhere in America.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), a great new member of the Financial Services Committee from the Hudson Valley.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, as Margaret Thatcher said, the problem with socialism is that eventually you run out of other people's money.

My wife is an immigrant from Eastern Europe, from Moldova, a former Soviet satellite state. She came to this country in search of economic opportunity and freedom and a better life for her and her family. She left a former Communist country that is still dealing with the grips of communism and socialist policies.

Let's be very clear. Communism and socialism have limited freedoms, stymied economic innovation and opportunity, limited prosperity, and left the very people it claims to help in a permanent state of poverty and government dependence.

Conversely, capitalism has lifted people from poverty to prosperity within a generation and made America the envy of the world.

To be clear, this resolution is not about Social Security or Medicare, two programs with broad bipartisan support. It is about a sick ideology that has destroyed nations, ruined lives, and resulted in death and destruction around the world.

Now, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are twisting themselves

into knots trying to explain why they oppose this resolution. The sad truth is, it is because their party has been taken over by a radical, socialist ideology that they are held hostage to. They can't even muster the courage to denounce it.

We are Americans. We should speak with one voice and denounce socialism, communism, dictators, and despots at every turn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from New York an additional 1 minute.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution, denounce socialism, and proudly embrace capitalism, American innovation and ingenuity, and the role it has played in promoting freedom and democracy throughout the rest of the world.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me. It is very simple. This is not about Social Security or Medicare. This is about denouncing socialism. If you can't muster the strength to do that, that speaks volumes about your party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1030

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would reiterate to my colleagues: I love Social Security. I love Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the former majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to lament the failure today to consider a resolution which would reflect the overwhelming consensus in this House: that capitalism, not socialism, has proven to be the very best economic system.

It is the most effective system to create dynamic economies and incentivize individual innovation, entrepreneurship, and risk-taking to achieve economic security and success. Such a resolution would have brought us together. It would give confidence to our fellow citizens that we are united in our support of our Democratic capitalist system.

The resolution before us today, however, does not do that. Instead, it is an intellectually bankrupt screed of political demagoguery. All it aims to do is to divide and distract this institution and this country. It is a political gotcha and a distraction from the real issues that face the American people.

As our departed colleague Elijah Cummings said, "We are better than this."

We just came from an annual prayer breakfast where we gave voice to reconciliation and unity. We prayed to one God, and we recited our pledge to one nation, under God, indivisible.

This resolution seeks to divide. Americans expect more of us. This resolution does not, sadly, Mr. Speaker, further that goal.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), my friend.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of condemning the horrors of socialism. The biggest crimes in humanity have happened under socialist regimes. It has taken more than 100 million lives. Margaret Thatcher said it best, and I will paraphrase it: Eventually you run out of people to take money from. That is the only way socialism works.

President Trump said we would never be a socialist country in his State of the Union Address, and I was shocked that over half of this body, Mr. Speaker, refused to stand and applaud that. I think it tells where we are as a country. Too many people have fought and died for this country.

If you have ever come to my Knoxville office, there is a 48-star flag that is on the wall. It is a flag that was draped over my uncle's casket. He was too old to go fight, Mr. Speaker. He went and enlisted anyway.

They sent him back home to Cheatham County. He went back and enlisted again, and they let him go. He died shortly after the D-day invasion as a sergeant.

Too old to go to fight, but he went anyway. He fought for the American Dream. He fought for what we have in this country, and every dadgum day we want to throw it away.

The fact that we are even having this conversation sickens me, Mr. Speaker. I say that with all sincerity.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, the ex-President who still thinks he is President said, "I went in yesterday and there was a television screen, and I said, 'This is genius.' Putin declares a big portion of Ukraine—of Ukraine—Putin declares it as independent. Oh, that is wonderful. . . . He used the word 'independent' and we're gonna go out and we're gonna go in and we're gonna help keep peace.' You gotta say that is pretty savvy."

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who is the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution lists many Communist dictators, but it doesn't list any of the capitalist dictators—from Hitler to Mussolini to Franco to Salazar to Peron, and so many more, because the issue is not socialism, the issue is tyranny.

The second issue is the progress of the American people. Because every single issue of progress from Medicare to Medicaid to the Affordable Care Act to public housing to Social Security has been called by Republican leaders at the time "socialist."

This is not an attack on tyranny. This is an attack on all of these programs. This is an attack on Medicare, on Social Security, on public housing, on Federal aid to education, on everything the Republicans have quoted "socialist" when they were first enacted, and they still want to get rid of.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I have heard the most absurd argument just now on the House floor.

The contents of this resolution are very simple and very straightforward: A system that is borne out of freedom inevitably begets freedom and a liberation of people from tyranny. An economic system that is borne out of taking inevitably leads to the loss of human life and centralization and control by despotic people.

That is what this resolution speaks to. It does not speak to any programs here in the United States. It doesn't talk about our system of government. It doesn't speak of other systems, economic systems.

It is simply in the resolved that Congress denounces socialism in all its forms and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States. Period.

So rather than contorting themselves to vote "no" against a resolution condemning tyrants who use socialism to centralize their power, my colleagues are contorting themselves to speak against previous Presidents or a question of Republicans' views on domestic social programs.

That is not a part of this resolution. It is a part of other debates everywhere else in Congress.

Let's read the resolution. Let's stick to the terms of debate of the resolution, and let's figure out a way that we can actually come together and denounce socialism in all its forms here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, let me be clear. The Democratic Party does not believe that the government should control the means of production. No Democrat believes that there should be government gas stations or government technology companies or government car companies.

So what does the Democratic Party believe? We believe every person in America should have childcare.

What do the Republicans say?

Their answer: Well, look at how many people Stalin killed.

We say: Let's give everyone healthcare.

The Republicans say: Well, we can't do that. Look at how many people Pol Pot killed.

We say: Let's make sure everyone has equal opportunity.

The Republicans say: We can't do that. Look at how many people Kim Jong-un is starving.

Give me a break. The American people are catching on. They know that we have lost 25 percent of wealth in the working class and middle class since 1980.

They know that the real crimes are not crimes happening abroad but the crime of paying starvation wages for hard work.

This party is actually solving the problems of the American people. That party is giving rhetoric about foreign regimes.

People will see through the rhetoric and side with the Democratic Party.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have one further speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 7¼ minutes remaining.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, let me share a quote from the opposite side of the aisle.

"Socialism is a scare word they have hurled at every advance the people have made in the last 20 years."

They go on to say:

"Socialism is what they called public power.

Socialism is what they called Social Security.

Socialism is what they called farm price supports.

Socialism is what they called bank deposit insurance.

Socialism is what they called the growth of free and independent labor organizations.

Socialism is their name for almost anything that helps all the people."

This was a quote from the great President Truman, talking about Republicans' claims 70 years ago. It has revisited itself.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who is also the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, imagine an antisocialist resolution so poorly drafted that the cochair of the CPA Caucus finds it necessary to come here and denounce it. But this resolution equates Willy Brandt with Kim Jong-un, Medicare with the Great Leap Forward, and European Socialist Allies of America and NATO, with the worst murderers in history.

Democracy calls for every country to decide what blend of government regulation of business, what blend of government programs to have, and that is a decision for each country to make. Instead, we have a resolution that provides a misleading and sophomoric description of history.

We are told that all socialism is equal, and that Marxist-Leninism is the same as the European Socialists. When communism stood over Europe and could have conquered the Western world, we organized NATO.

Here are the NATO leaders who were all socialists:

Harold Wilson, Willy Brandt, Francois Mitterand, and so many others, as shown on the chart.

Without them, Stalinism may well have prevailed. Yet, this resolution condemns them.

Then we are told, Oh, well, then the anti-communists must be great people.

Yes, like Francisco Franco and the rest of those identified on this chart.

Later today, the Republican leadership wants to take someone off her committee because they say they are dedicated to fighting anti-Semitism.

Yet, on this same day, they bring a resolution to this floor that equates some of the greatest leaders of Israel with some of the greatest mass murderers of history.

Look at the history of Israel. The founder of Israel, Ben-Gurion, a socialist; Golda Meir, a member of the Socialist International; and Shimon Peres, President of Israel and President of the Socialist International.

Yet, they say they are against anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, 73 percent of the American people believe Republican leadership is ignoring the problems facing America, per a CNN poll. And we could dismiss this resolution as just a stupid waste of time consistent with that ignoring.

□ 1045

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERMAN. Can I get another 30 seconds?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds, as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, they are intent on using the debt limit to attack Social Security, which was attacked by Republicans as socialist at the time, the 1930s, and by Paul Ryan, more recently.

They are here to attack Medicare as socialist as was done by Ronald Reagan on a whole LP album denouncing Medicare as socialism.

They are here with this resolution to say that any social program can be equated with the greatest mass murderers in history.

This resolution is not just a waste of time. It is a pernicious attack on the programs that American people support.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I want to take a moment to thank my colleague for his fulsome defense of socialism and historical socialists. I think that was the most intellectually honest piece of debate we have had here on the House floor.

If this resolution were just simply to draw out my Democrat colleagues to just say, yes, they are in favor of socialism, maybe this is a worthwhile endeavor.

Again, this is not my resolution. It was reported to my committee. We are reporting out this resolution as Ms. SALAZAR of Florida presented and wrote because this is the early stages of the House. This came straight to the House floor rather than through the

committee markup. It came through the Rules Committee.

What I would have preferred in this resolution was a fulsome defense of capitalism and the juxtaposition between that optimistic sense of freedom that is borne out of our property rights, our speech rights, and our individual liberties in this country that has deeply connected us with an economic system of freedom, the juxtaposition of that to the misery of socialism and what the taking of people's individual liberty and centralizing it in government and government control does to economic progress, to the best of humanity, to social outcomes, to the health and welfare of the people, to the economic prosperity of the people, and the misery that it begets to those people suffering in those regimes.

What we have here is the history of international moments of terror begat by Putin. It is not in there. He doesn't currently call himself a socialist, but Lenin did, Stalin did, Mao Zedong did, Fidel Castro did, and the list goes on. Then, it talks about the loss of human life under those regimes from those socialist leaders.

The resolve clause, I have read before: "That Congress denounces socialism in all its forms, and opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America."

I would be happy to work with my colleague on the type of resolution that I outlined, happy to have that come back to the floor, in time, on something that my Democrat colleagues would actually support, a proper denunciation of the miseries of socialism and a proper embrace of our economic capitalism here in the United States, but that is not what we have before us today.

I encourage my colleagues to look at what is in the resolution and judge it based off the contents of what is here, not what is omitted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I raise a question, and I direct it to the Speaker. Was PPP socialism? No, of course not, but some Republicans would claim it was.

Interestingly, many Republicans, including several sponsors of this ridiculous resolution, not only applied for a PPP loan but also asked that the government forgive the debt.

So I ask unanimous consent to enter this list of Republicans in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection.

Mr. MCHENRY. I object.

Ms. WATERS. I yield 1 minute—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is an objection.

Ms. WATERS. I include in the RECORD the list of Republicans.

1. Ralph Norman (R-SC): \$306,520—member of Rules.
2. Roger Williams (R-TX): \$1.43 million—member of FSC.
3. Matt Gaetz (R-FL): \$476,000.

4. Marjorie Taylor Green (R-GA): \$180,000.
5. Greg Pence (R-IN): \$79,441.
6. Vern Buchanan (R-FL): \$2.8 million.
7. Kevin Hern (R-OK): \$1.07 million.
8. Brett Guthrie (R-KY): \$4.3 million.
9. Ralph Abraham (R-LA): \$38,000.
10. Mike Kelly (R-PA): \$974,100.
11. Vicki Hartzler (R-MO): \$451,200.
12. Markwayne Mullin (R-OK): \$988,700.
13. Carol Miller (R-WV): \$3.1 million.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are tired of this body wasting its time when there are real problems to address.

I want to get started considering legislation to house the more than a half million people who will sleep outside tonight because they don't have a house of their own.

I want to get started on legislation to address the extreme wealth disparities in our country, including where CEOs now make almost 400 times what the average workers make.

I want to stop Wells Fargo-like banks from ripping off millions of consumers.

I want to get started finding ways for seniors and folks saving for their retirement to have more confidence that those who would defraud them will be thwarted.

Instead, we spend time talking about how Republicans want to force Biden to slash Social Security and Medicare, or they will turn the economy down by forcing a default on our debt.

The American people should rest assured that my Democratic colleagues and I are united in our resolve to expand access to affordable housing and good-paying jobs, protect consumers from abuse, strengthen our economy, safeguard our national security, protect Social Security and Medicare, and, above all, defend our democracy.

Let me say it again: Protect Social Security and Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), the Budget Committee chairman, to close on behalf of the Republicans.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from North Carolina for yielding.

Socialism, like the Devil, does not appear with horns and a pitchfork. He masquerades as an angel of light with promises of human flourishing, all failed, all broken.

Socialism isn't empty words. It isn't a speech. It is a series of actions that rob people of their freedom and concentrate power in the hands of a few in their central government.

I heard my colleague say: Socialism is controlling the means of production. We are not doing that.

Except there is a whole-of-government assault for all the world to see on an industry, American energy, and it is

being replaced with this Green New Deal—hundreds of billions of dollars in subsidies, tax credits, grants.

If that is not control of the means of production, I don't know what is.

Universal healthcare: We don't want healthcare in the hands of doctors and patients. We want it in the hands of bureaucrats. We want government to control healthcare. Masquerading as an angel of light is this concentration of power.

Socialism is the road to serfdom, and history is littered with the failed experiment in central planning. Those countries that have taken that ruinous road have ruined, destroyed, their country and left their people in despair.

Our Founding Fathers believed fundamentally this: If we limit the Federal Government's role in our lives, we will unleash the greatest potential of free people created in the image of God. They were right.

There has never been a greater force for all of humanity than freedom. Nothing uplifts the human condition, unlocks the human potential, unleashes the human spirit like freedom.

Freedom has given every generation of Americans the greatest opportunities, the highest standard of living, the best quality of life anywhere on the planet and in the history of the world.

In the prescient words of Ronald Reagan, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. . . . It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same." God have mercy on our country.

If you boil it down, Mr. Speaker, I believe our singular mission in this Chamber, in our Nation's Capitol, is to fight for our country by preserving and protecting freedom for the next generation of Americans.

If, like my colleagues say, this is just theater, that decrying socialism and extolling the virtues and value of freedom is theater, God give us more Shakespeares. God bless America.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address a Resolution the House is considering that, and I quote, "denounces the horrors of socialism." In reading the various "Whereas" clauses it's pretty clear that the authors have conflated "socialism" with "totalitarianism." Further, they apparently believe that "socialism," which they have not defined, is the political philosophy of notorious communist dictators. For example, Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Fidel Castro all described themselves as communists, not socialists. Why does this resolution ignore that? Why does it fail to condemn communism?

It's obvious that the purpose of this vote is political in nature. For the duration of my career (in Congress and before that), I have been a proud member of the Democratic Party. Not the Socialist Party. Not the Communist Party. Not the Republican Party. Not affiliated with any dangerous group or conspiracy theory, including but not limited to

white supremacists or Q-Anon. I oppose and I have, on many occasions, spoken out strongly when there are anti-democratic atrocities around the world. I oppose totalitarianism.

Curiously, the resolution doesn't condemn fascism nor condemn Hitler. Yet by focusing solely on socialism and conflating socialism with communism and totalitarianism, H. Con. Res. 9 paints a distorted picture of the world. A rising tide of violent, anti-democratic forces, many from the far-right, also challenge us. Vladimir Putin (who is suspiciously not mentioned in H. Con. Res. 9) and his war of aggression in Ukraine, democratic backsliding Hungary and other far-right governments that commit human rights abuses and threaten democracy are weirdly given a pass by the authors. Sadly, the United States is not exempt from the growing threat of far-right extremism. From drastically increased rates of hate crimes to the violent attempt to overthrow the government on January 6, 2021, our society and democracy are threatened by growing extremism and violence of the far-right.

Some Republicans have called public education socialism, Social Security and Medicare socialism. I don't agree that these basic programs, loved by Americans, are socialism.

This Resolution does not address the challenges we face today. American families want solutions and policies that will help the middle-class, grow our economy, and protect our democracy—not empty political gestures. Take, for example, the ongoing crisis in Venezuela. Mr. Speaker, it seems the current Majority would rather score cheap political points than pass actual policies to address challenges involving Venezuela. I would know. In 2019, while I condemned the Venezuelan regime on the Floor, I was simultaneously advocating to designate TPS for Venezuela so those Venezuelans in America would not be forcibly sent back to that oppressive communist regime. I bring up this example because it highlights how Democrats in recent congressional sessions focused on how we could help people—not accuse people. We need to provide results instead of rhetoric. I strongly urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to focus less on "gotcha" Resolutions and more on measures that actually accomplish something.

This resolution, if passed, does absolutely nothing.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Con. Res. 9, Denouncing the horrors of socialism.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear about what this resolution is. A complete waste of time. This resolution is not about Stalin. It is not about Mao. It is not about Castro. It is not even about condemning the human rights abuses that many communist dictators throughout history have committed. Instead, the Republican majority has thrown together a poorly written, ill-conceived resolution so sloppy that it condemns socialism in all its forms. That includes important allies and friends of the United States that have mainstream socialist political parties like Albania, Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden. With this resolution, House Republicans are sending a message to these nations that we condemn the domestic political process within their nations. That is outrageous.

At a time of crisis for the world when Vladimir Putin is waging the largest war in Europe

in over seventy years, Congress should be working to strengthen the relationships with our fellow democracies, not passing poorly written messaging bills that will alienate our friends and allies. As Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I know just how crucial it is to maintain relationships with our NATO allies. This weekend I will join the Minnesota National Guard in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Norwegian Reciprocal Troop Exchange—the longest-running military partnership between 2 nations. Make no mistake, this resolution is not just an insult to the Norwegian government, but an insult to the Norwegian Home Guard and Norwegian Armed Forces who sacrifice to defend their nation from the Russian threat.

The Republican majority was even offered the opportunity to soften this resolution before bringing it to the floor. House Democrats offered amendments in the Rules Committee that would clarify the resolution's intent, including language stating that nothing in the resolution should be seen to condemn long-time Federal programs like Medicare, Social Security or VA Healthcare that impact all our constituencies. Another amendment included language condemning fascism and the mass murder of 6 million Jewish people by the Nazi regime. Unfortunately, all these amendments were rejected by Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, it is telling that a month into the 118th Congress, House Republicans have nothing to offer the American public but to waste their time with political stunts like this.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today's Resolution, falsely conflating socialism with communism, is the latest in a long history of Republican scare tactics about Democrats and socialism.

In 1935, Republican Representative Robert Rich said here in this chamber, "Roosevelt is a socialist, not a Democrat."

In 1946, during the Truman Administration, Republican Senator Robert Taft called a national health insurance bill "the most socialistic measure that this Congress has ever had before it."

In the 1960 election, Republican Senator Barry Goldwater called the platform of John F. Kennedy "a blueprint for socialism."

In 1964, when Lyndon Johnson passed Medicare, George H.W. Bush called it "socialized medicine."

In 1976, Barry Goldwater claimed that Jimmy Carter would bring about a "suicidal slide toward socialism."

In 1993, Newt Gingrich called the Clinton health care plan "socialism now or later."

Barrack Obama was routinely called a socialist, including by three of the Republican candidates in the 2012 election.

And several Members of this House have called Joe Biden's bipartisan infrastructure law "socialist."

Having reviewed this history, it's clear that this Resolution denouncing the horrors of "socialism" is an attempt by Republicans to trap Democrats on a vote by tying them to socialism.

I neither admire nor ascribe to socialism, and the merits of this Resolution are none, in my view. It makes no mention of the real threats to democracy like Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine, the right-wing attack on the Capitol two years ago, and the challenge to our democracy of the movements of white nationalism, election denialism, the alt-right, and fascism.

Let's end these cynical debates about socialism and get back to the work our constituents sent us to Washington to do.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H. Con. Res. 9—"Denouncing the Horrors of Socialism".

It is not a logical response to policies that help Americans i.e. Social Security.

Republicans don't want to take action to raise wages for workers or reduce costs of living for Americans.

Instead, they are spending valuable floor time on meaningless resolutions that will do nothing for the American people with the goal of dividing Democrats with "gotcha" votes.

Let's be clear: no matter how Democrats vote on this resolution, Republicans will not stop condemning Democrats for being "socialists."

This resolution will not change that.

The Republicans' resolution ends with a resolve clause that denounces "socialism in all its forms."

This is a direct insult to many countries the United States counts among its allies—including NATO member states Spain, Germany and Portugal—which are governed by parties or heads of state that identify as social democratic or socialist.

Many Nordic countries, as well as Canada and New Zealand, have adopted socialist ideas and policies to various degrees.

The resolution "opposes the implementation of socialist policies in the United States of America," which Republicans themselves have tied to the core policy goals of the Democratic Caucus.

This is a bad-faith attempt to smear our agenda and crudely conflate Western European-style social democracy with antidemocratic, totalitarian regimes of Stalin and Kim Jong Il.

Democrats should not dignify this deeply unserious and blatantly disingenuous effort and politicalized stunt.

Throughout history, every effort by Democrats to advance a fairer society for working people has been attacked as "socialism," from the New Deal to the advent of Medicare.

Libraries, K-12 public education and the Postal Service could also fit within Republicans' denunciation of "socialism in all of its forms," and would be painted as "fundamentally and necessarily opposed" to the foundation of the United States according to this resolution.

Republicans still routinely brand wildly popular policies that Democrats advance as "socialism," "collectivism," and "anti-American," including the Affordable Care Act, Medicaid expansion, lowering prescription drug prices, expanded Social Security, tax fairness for the wealthy and large corporations, a \$15 minimum wage, and climate action.

The "-ism" that the House should be condemning is authoritarianism—but Republicans are too busy worshipping at the altar of Donald Trump, who called for the "termination" of the Constitution, to do that.

This resolution is nothing but a shallow attempt by Republicans to distract the American people from their own far-right, authoritarian leanings, complicity in the January 6 insurrection, and coziness with white supremacy and antisemitism.

Republicans are showing us who they are: by gutting Social Security and Medicare and protecting billionaire power.

The American people know that the "threat" of socialism is not real. Real threats to America include an insurrection against our democracy and attempts to overturn the results of the 2020 election, abetted by House Republicans, as well as economic hostage-taking with the risk of triggering a recession by letting America default on its financial obligations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the previous question is ordered on the concurrent resolution and the preamble.

The question is on the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

REMOVING A CERTAIN MEMBER FROM A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 83, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 76) removing a certain Member from a certain standing committee of the House, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 76

Whereas clause 1 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides, "A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House";

Whereas on February 10, 2019, Representative Ilhan Omar suggested that Jewish people and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) were buying political support, saying, "It's all about the Benjamins, baby," leading to condemnation from Republicans and Democrats alike for her use of an anti-Semitic trope;

Whereas on February 11, 2019, Congressional Democratic Leadership issued a joint statement in response to Representative Omar, saying, "Anti-Semitism must be called out, confronted and condemned whenever it is encountered, without exception";

Whereas on February 27, 2019, Representative Omar doubled down on her stance at a forum in Washington, DC, by saying, "I want to talk about the political influence in this country that says it is OK for people to push for allegiance to a foreign country";

Whereas then-Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Eliot Engel condemned Representative Omar's comments by stating "It's unacceptable and deeply offensive to call into question the loyalty of fellow American citizens because of their political views, including support for the U.S.-Israel relationship. We all take the same oath. Worse, Representative Omar's comments leveled that charge by invoking a vile anti-Semitic slur";

Whereas Chairman Engel went on to say that such comments have "no place in the

Foreign Affairs Committee or the House of Representatives”;

Whereas in March 2019, Representative Omar trivialized the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, that killed 2,977 people by describing it as “some people did something”;

Whereas on May 16, 2021, Representative Omar referred to Israel as “an apartheid state,” and went on to say that those who refused such a characterization needed to, “get on the right side of history”;

Whereas on June 7, 2021, Representative Omar equated the United States and Israel with Hamas and the Taliban by stating “We must have the same level of accountability and justice for all victims of crimes against humanity. We have seen unthinkable atrocities committed by the U.S., Hamas, Israel, Afghanistan, and the Taliban”, establishing a false equivalency between Israel—which has the right and responsibility to protect itself and its citizens from all forms of terrorism—and Hamas, a foreign terrorist organization actively engaged in committing war crimes, including using civilians as human shields, which is banned under customary international humanitarian law;

Whereas twelve Democratic members decried Representative Omar’s newest round of statements, saying: “Equating the United States and Israel to Hamas and the Taliban is as offensive as it is misguided”;

Whereas when asked by the media whether she regretted her comments, Representative Omar responded, “I don’t”;

Whereas all Members—both Republicans and Democrats alike—who seek to serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be held to an equal standard of conduct due to the international sensitivities and national security concerns under the jurisdiction of this committee;

Whereas any Member reserves the right to bring a case before the Committee on Ethics as grounds for an appeal to the Speaker of the House for reconsideration of any committee removal decision;

Whereas Representative Omar, by her own words, has disqualified herself from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a panel that is viewed by nations around the world as speaking for Congress on matters of international importance and national security; and

Whereas Representative Omar’s comments have brought dishonor to the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, removed from the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Ms. Omar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Ethics or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 76.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

□ 1100

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I come today to the floor pursuant to the process put in place by the previous majority in the 117th Congress. At that time, I served as a member on the House Ethics Committee. Today, I serve as chair of that committee.

Roughly 2 years ago, on February 4, 2021, I publicly warned of the dangerous precedent set by the previous majority as they put in place an unprecedented process to remove minority Members from their committee assignments.

Two years ago, Democrats offered a resolution. That resolution, based on clause 1, House rule XXIII, removed a Republican Member from all committees and referred the matter to the House Ethics Committee.

However, the process instituted at that time by Speaker NANCY PELOSI, bypassed any Ethics Committee involvement and brought the matter directly to the House floor for a vote.

I, and many other Republicans, warned that this majority veto over the minority party’s committee assignment appointments removed important rights of the minority party. Republican Members also warned that this process set a precedent that future majorities would follow to remove Members from committee assignments.

Following the roadmap previously approved by the Democrat-controlled 117th Congress, we are here today to debate and to consider H. Res. 76, a resolution to remove Representative OMAR from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Today’s resolution, as it relates to Representative OMAR, details six statements she made as a sitting Member of Congress that, under the totality of the circumstances, disqualify her from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is important to note that this resolution is very narrowly tailored and does not prevent Representative OMAR from serving on other committees. H. Res. 76, instead, simply states that she cannot serve on a committee that receives classified briefings and is responsible for maintaining international diplomacy.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs is a prestigious committee, viewed by nations around the world, both allies and adversaries, as speaking for Congress on matters of international importance and national security.

All Members, both Republicans and Democrats alike, who seek to serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be held to the highest standard of conduct due to the international sensitivity and national security concerns under the jurisdiction of this committee.

Based upon the important mission of this committee and the precedent previously set to remove Members from

their committee assignments, I support this resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise as the ranking member of the Ethics Committee, a body that I am proud to have served on throughout my entire time in Congress. I also rise as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which I have also served on throughout my time in Congress.

Many people don’t understand the nature of the Ethics Committee. It is a unique body within this Congress. It consists of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, and it offers a mechanism by which complaints against Members of Congress and high-ranking staff can be vetted, investigated, and adjudicated on pretty much a confidential basis by the members of the committee.

I am very pleased that—and this may really surprise people to know—that we often come to completely unanimous decisions in that very bipartisan committee.

So, with that said, I am disappointed that my colleagues in the majority are choosing as one of their very first exercises of authority in this Congress to pursue vengeance over governance.

Governance would be to allow this resolution, which has been referred to the Ethics Committee, to proceed through the committee’s regular process.

The Ethics Committee is charged with determining whether Member behavior violates the Code of Official Conduct and, when warranted by a violation, recommending that the House adopt sanctions or restrict certain privileges like service on committees.

I strongly urge a return to the days of civility, which would be nice to see here in this body, and which I think the American people would very much welcome. One of the ways of doing that is to have this Chamber allow the Ethics Committee to do its work, so that we avoid a situation where every couple of years, when there is a transfer of power between one party to the other, we don’t see these constant efforts to boot people from committees based on past actions.

If a Member does something egregious that is worthy of a complaint, any Member can bring a complaint to the Ethics Committee, and it can be dealt with there.

The majority is seeking to advance this resolution before the Ethics Committee, and yet, the Ethics Committee has not yet even adopted its rules, held an organizational meeting, or convened for the first time this Congress.

I want to address the issue of due process. During the Rules Committee meeting leading up to today’s vote, a number of concerns were expressed, and it has been reported in the media as well, concerns about due process.

The resolution, H. Res. 76, claims that any Member reserves the right to

bring a case before the Committee on Ethics as grounds for an appeal to the Speaker of the House for reconsideration of any committee removal decision. Notably, that language is contained in one of the whereas clauses, not in the resolved clause, which is the only binding part of this resolution.

By the way, it has even been conceded by Members of the GOP that the whereas clause, the quote is, “merely references an existing process and in no way begins an appeal procedure or guarantees her committee seat will be reconsidered. It’s nonbinding and not actionable,” a senior GOP aide told Politico on Tuesday.

Well, in fact, I agree with that quote, with the exception of where it says that the clause references an existing process. There is no such existing process. There is no due process at all afforded to the Member who is being sought to be removed from a committee, and that is not due process.

I say that to address the many, many concerns that I have heard from Members on the other side of the aisle, from members of the Rules Committee. There is no due process in this House Resolution.

Once the full House votes to strip a Member of a right or privilege, only the full House can restore that right or privilege. Allowing Representative OMAR to appeal to the Ethics Committee after the House has already voted to deny her a seat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee would be nonsensical and it would be a defective process.

It is the wrong order of things, and it violates how the Ethics Committee has operated ever since its creation as a standing committee of the House in 1967, where the committee recommends a sanction after a full investigation and adjudication, and the Member is allowed to present evidence and make their case, and then the full House votes on the committee’s recommendation for sanctions.

H. Res. 76 violates the spirit of how our unique committee, the House’s only evenly divided, truly bipartisan standing committee operates.

This is about partisanship, Mr. Speaker, not principle. This is about payback, not process.

H. Res. 76 is wholly transparent for what it is, and I firmly oppose its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, before I yield time to the gentleman from Ohio, I do want to point out that H. Res. 72 of the 117th Congress, which is the resolution that stripped MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE of her committee assignments, contained no language whatsoever relating to due process and set forth no appeals process for her to be able to appeal the ruling of the body as a whole.

I will say that the resolution that we are debating today does contain language as to an appellate process. So I do believe that the resolution that we are debating today does contain addi-

tional rights to the Member that we are seeking to remove than what was offered in H. Res. 72 as it relates to MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Ohio (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has broad jurisdiction over national security and foreign policy, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, international law, and the promotion of democracy, and many other critical issues that require its members to be both objective and credible.

Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs represent the United States abroad and are regarded as credible emissaries of American foreign policy. Their words have significant weight in guiding our relations with other countries and are relied upon by world leaders, most importantly, our allies such as Israel, the forever home of the Jewish people.

But what happens when a committee member is no longer viewed as a credible emissary of our foreign policy?

What if a Member is barred from visiting one of our allies because of their prejudiced comments?

How can Members who are unable to engage with our allies in a constructive manner be considered credible members of the committee?

Well, the gentlewoman’s discriminatory comments disqualified her from traveling to Israel in 2019. Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu would not allow Representative OMAR to enter, saying, “We respect all political parties in the United States equally; however, we also respect ourselves. Whoever comes to impose boycotts on us and to deny the legitimacy of the State of Israel, we will not allow them entry.”

Yes, the gentlewoman disqualified herself from entry into one of the most important countries allied with the United States.

Over the past 75 years, Israel has been a steadfast ally of the United States. Israel has stood by us through the volatility in the Middle East, and this alliance has been critical to our own national security.

How can someone not welcomed by one of our most important allies serve as an emissary of American foreign policy on the Foreign Affairs Committee?

Given her biased comments against Israel and against the Jewish people, how can she serve as an objective decisionmaker on the committee?

Let’s take a look at some of the gentlewoman’s comments.

In February of 2019, barely more than a month after becoming a Member of this body, Representative OMAR suggested that the Jewish people and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee were buying political support,

writing on Twitter, “It’s all about the Benjamins baby,” clearly amplifying an anti-Semitic stereotype about the Jewish people and money.

In response, Congressional Democratic leadership, her own party, immediately released a statement by saying, “Anti-Semitism must be called out, confronted, and condemned whenever it is encountered, without exception.”

Not long after Representative OMAR trivialized the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, by describing that day of infamy as “some people did something.” That is horrific.

“Some people did something.” Yes, Mr. Speaker, some people did do something. Some people committed evil acts of terrorism and killed nearly 3,000 Americans, and, in response, some thousands of our fellow citizens, myself included, enlisted in our Armed Forces to defend the gentlewoman’s right to make her prejudiced remarks. Many went off to combat and even died to defend that right.

But they did not die fighting to have their bravery and love of country undermined by a member of the House Foreign Affairs committee.

Mr. Speaker, I have no words to describe just how utterly unacceptable these comments are. But that is not all.

In 2021, the gentlewoman referred to Israel, which has the absolute right to defend itself against terrorism and attacks on its very existence, as an “apartheid state.”

She even equated the United States and Israel, countries that have stood as beacons of democracy, to the Taliban and Hamas, organizations that impose terror on their regions and the world.

Once again, even her Democrat colleagues swiftly condemned her comment. Twelve Democrat Members of this body released a statement which noted, “Equating the United States and Israel to Hamas and the Taliban is as offensive as it is misguided. Ignoring the differences between democracies governed by the rule of law and contemptible organizations that engage in terrorism at best discredits one’s intended argument and at worst reflects deep-seated prejudice.” That is from her own party.

□ 1115

Some have decried this effort as a political game. Mr. Speaker, I assure you this is no political game. This resolution is not about engaging in a tit for tat with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. This is about keeping someone with a long record of anti-Semitic and anti-Israel bias off the Foreign Affairs Committee, which needs objective emissaries for our foreign policy.

Even the Democrat former Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Eliot Engel, said that Representative OMAR’s anti-Semitic comments have “no place in the Foreign Affairs Committee or the House of Representatives.”

That was in addition to the previously mentioned joint statement from 12 of the gentlewoman's Democrat colleagues.

The facts are clear: Representative OMAR has espoused anti-Semitic and anti-Israel rhetoric time and time again. She cannot be an objective contributor to the work of the committee, and she has brought dishonor to the House of Representatives.

This body's committee, which is viewed by nations around the world as speaking for Congress on matters of international importance and national security, should not have a seat for a Member who would bring such dishonor to that committee.

I encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this resolution to say with one voice that the United States House of Representatives does not condone hate and to reaffirm that we will always condemn anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS), also a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, ILHAN OMAR and I are products of remarkably different life experiences. Hers began by fleeing civil war in Somalia before emigrating to the United States after 4 years in a Kenyan refugee camp, an experience that few, if any, of us in this room could possibly imagine.

My family came to America a century before hers seeking the same safety, security, and opportunity as they fled Russian pogroms targeting Jewish people in Eastern Europe. My life began by losing my father in the Vietnam war, an American tragedy that may well have been prevented had this very Chamber been filled with more voices like ILHAN OMAR's.

Now, don't get me wrong: Representative OMAR and I regularly disagree on policy, both domestic and foreign, and she has, at times, used words that have caused concern, offense, and even personal pain to me and others.

She and I have spoken face-to-face on those occasions, and she has apologized, and she continues to learn from those missteps.

Furthermore, she has never posted a video depicting herself decapitating and killing fellow Members of Congress. She doesn't question whether a plane really smashed into the Pentagon on 9/11. She does not wonder if school shootings in America are staged. She has not propagated the absurd notion that space lasers, financed by the Rothschild family, are the cause of wildfires in California. She has never equated vaccine mandates with Adolph Hitler. She has never, ever expressed support for executing leaders of the United States Congress.

Now, being a conspiracy theorist alone is not grounds for removal from committees. I will admit that. But de-

picting violence or supporting violence against fellow Members of Congress is grounds for removal, be it a Democrat or a Republican.

But no one has accused Representative OMAR of depicting or supporting violence against anyone in this Chamber.

So why will 90 percent of Jewish Members of the United States House of Representatives vote to maintain her committee assignment?

Quite simply because we believe in the human capacity to learn from mistakes, to make amends, and that atonement should be rewarded, not punished.

We also believe that the most dangerous acts by elected officials in a democracy are to silence voices of dissent, even those with which we fundamentally disagree. That is what this is about, silencing and canceling. How ironic.

Furthermore, this is the very weaponization of anti-Semitism that I, as a Jewish person, find repulsive. I find dangerous and, above else, shameful. Yes, shameful.

To my friends across the aisle: If you really are sincere about defeating anti-Semitism in America, how about ask us. How about ask us what we need. And let me assure you, you might be surprised by the answer.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution to remove Congresswoman OMAR from the House Foreign Affairs Committee for her anti-Semitic speech, comments, and rhetoric.

No doubt, words have meaning. When a Member of Congress stands in this Chamber or at home or in their district, the Nation and the world pays attention to what they say and how they say it.

When a Member of Congress makes hateful and anti-Semitic remarks, they are amplified. They are magnified even more so when that Member sits on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the committee tasked with helping set policy and providing oversight over our Nation's relationship with Israel and with Jewish communities around the world.

It is imperative that this body not only speaks against anti-Semitism but also holds accountable those who spread such hateful beliefs.

As our Nation's leaders, we have the ability and the responsibility to help combat anti-Semitism and ensure that our children, tomorrow's leaders, are taught that such rhetoric is unacceptable.

Let's be clear: Anti-Semitism has no place in the Halls of Congress nor in our national conversation.

I stand here today, in solidarity with the Jewish community, to send a strong message that the United States House of Representatives does not tolerate such behavior.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the minority whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

The Speaker of the House wrote this week that removing Democrats from their committees was motivated by integrity.

Integrity? Is that the quality of honesty and acting with moral principle?

There is no integrity here.

Congresswoman OMAR is a committed, hardworking, and highly valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. A refugee and a survivor of war, she knows firsthand how much is at stake in its work. It is too serious of a subject to be subjected to partisan games by the Republican majority. But that is how the GOP has decided to govern: not with solutions, but with political stunts.

How can my colleagues across the aisle talk about integrity and honor as they empower the most extreme voices in their party? As they claim due process has been added in when there is none? As they promote conspiracy theories?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Massachusetts an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as they stack some of our most critical committees with election deniers?

It is too late to inject integrity into this sham process, but we, as Members, can inject our own by voting "no" on this resolution.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, we have heard from my colleagues the reasons why Representative OMAR should be removed from this committee, but I feel like all the reasons have not just yet been stated, which is why I rise to add to the RECORD.

We have heard about the comments that were made regarding anti-Semitism and anti-Israeli views, but I rise to add to the RECORD that as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have sat there and heard the Representative actually spew anti-American rhetoric, as well.

I have been in that committee room where the Representative equates Israel and the United States to Hamas and the Taliban. Absolutely unacceptable for a member of that committee.

I have also heard the Representative equate that it is the United States' fault that there is turmoil in Venezuela; that it is not because of the oppressive socialism and communism that has spread throughout Central and South America and Venezuela at the hands of the Maduro and Hugo Chavez regimes. That is unacceptable.

As a New York Representative, to hear the Representative belittle, to try to diminish the worst terrorist attack on United States soil on September 11, 2001, as “some people did something,” that is unacceptable, as well.

And I hold the same standard for this side of the aisle that I do the other, because when another colleague on my side said something about 9/11, I also voted to have her removed from the Committee on Education and Labor, because I thought that was inappropriate.

So I am being consistent here, and I hope my colleagues will do the same, to show that this is about consistency and accountability. Because we should not have an individual with those views on the committee that is tasked with representing our country and our Congress to foreign nations.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the former majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make the point: The two individuals that we removed from committees were not removed for their speech. They were removed because they made threats against other Members.

This one was made before the Representative came. Mr. GOSAR's, of course, was made during, but both were removed because of the threat they posed to three of our colleagues; not because of their speech but because of their threat with an AK-47 or AR-15—I am not sure which that gun is—and promoting themselves as the biggest nightmare to three of our colleagues, and Mr. GOSAR portraying the murder of one of our colleagues.

There is no equivalency here. We believe in free speech, however hateful that speech is. I will tell you, I take a back seat to no one in this Chamber in my support of Israel and against anti-Semitism, to no one, and my record reflects that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Maryland an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the equivalency that has been made here is absolutely without merit, and you go down a terrible road.

I do not agree with the statements that were made. I oppose them. I said on this floor that I opposed them.

But by golly, there are a whole lot of your folks over there that I disagree with vehemently who rationalized insurrection and that would be a reason for me to vote for having them off a committee. But that is not how we operate.

But if a Member threatens another Member, that is a different kettle of fish altogether.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this resolution and urge its rejection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on this resolution.

Our country was founded on the principle of protecting the rights of the minority. It is considered a republic for a reason because our Founding Fathers understood that majority rule can lead to tyranny from the majority, mob rule, and dictatorship.

Last Congress, Speaker PELOSI and the Democrat majority took unprecedented actions removing minority party Members from committees. They also made a resolution of inquiry, which they used against the Republican administration, and also eliminated the ability for the minority party.

□ 1130

It was very disappointing. What I ask—you know, I want to differentiate this resolution for Speaker MCCARTHY. He added explicitly to this resolution to make sure that we apply the same standard not just to Democrats but also to Republicans—and it is actually stated in this resolution—and also added that, you know, we might look into a process of appeal.

I agree with the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania that we didn't have any due process because it was unprecedented what was done by her party. So maybe at least the committee could have the ability to look if there is a way to look at the process if that is going to be continued.

I hope maybe we can reconcile it and have better collaboration as two parties, as we were talking today at the prayer breakfast, on a bipartisan basis. I think it is important for us to really look at us as a body and start respecting the minority.

Unfortunately, the other party started this unprecedented action when they were in the majority, and we have to work on that; how we can reconcile.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I completely concur with the gentlewoman from Indiana that we need a better process, and one that affords due process, but this resolution does not.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the former chairman.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, it is undeniable that Representative OMAR has made what has been considered to be offensive anti-Semitic comments in the past. It is also undeniable that Representative OMAR has apologized, learned, and been a reliable and productive member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I have watched her work with her colleagues on both sides of the aisle. She cares about her country. She cares about our national security. She cares about diplomacy.

Her perspective is invaluable to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. She is a refugee, and the only African-born

Muslim member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. We know that diverse perspectives strengthen our policymaking and national security. Losing Representative OMAR's voice on the committee to extremist politics would be a shameful mark on this body, harmful to the interest of the American people and our image abroad, and damage to democracy itself.

I also know the sheer hypocrisy of Speaker MCCARTHY and Members of his party looking to deny Representative OMAR's seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee is rich.

This resolution is not about addressing dishonor or respect for the House. This resolution is not about addressing anti-Semitism. If it were, there would be other Members named in this resolution.

For example, in October of 2018, a Republican Member tweeted: We cannot allow Soros, Steyer, and Bloomberg to buy this election. Get out and vote for Republicans on November 6. MAGA. That was the Speaker of the House.

The tweet included a video featuring that Member discussing George Soros, Tom Steyer, and former New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg, all Jewish men who are significant donors of the Democratic campaigns and causes. Were these the only wealthy Democratic donors he could choose from?

Jewish money buying elections is a stereotype about the Jewish faith popular among the alt-right. I recall no apology—unlike Representative OMAR—to or for this tweet. This is far from the only example of the hypocrisy.

Representatives on the Republican side have defended and agreed with well-known white supremacist and anti-Semite Nick Fuentes, and spoke at Fuentes' events.

Other Republican Members have claimed that Zionist supremacists are conspiring to flood Europe with migrants in order to replace the White populations there.

My Republican colleagues have quoted Adolf Hitler in congressional remarks, promoted the “Great Replacement Theory,” and invited a Holocaust denier to the State of the Union.

Finally, when the Congress moved a House resolution condemning anti-Semitism, there was only one Member that voted against it—and it wasn't a Democrat.

Why is this Member being targeted today?

We do not have time to go through the entire list of objectionable remarks that the other side has made. The point is, none of these comments caused any of the Members who made them to be removed from committees; not removed from the Education and Labor Committee, not removed from the Judiciary Committee, not removed from the Armed Services Committee, not removed from the Homeland Security Committee. A blatant double standard is being applied here.

Something just doesn't add up. What is the difference between Representative OMAR and these Members?

Could it be the way that she looks? Could it be her religious practices?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, it is clear, if she were on the other side of the aisle, we would not be having this debate today. That is absolutely clear.

The GOP was not outraged when Donald Trump broke bread with the anti-Semitic Holocaust deniers at his Florida mansion. There was no outrage when Donald Trump's tweets deployed images of the Star of David and stacks of currency. We need to vote "no" and stand up for democracy. Representative OMAR needs to remain and be productive on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H. Res. 76. This is not about vengeance or retribution; it is about accountability.

I represent New York's 17th Congressional District, home to one of the largest Jewish populations in the country. Between Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess counties, I represent almost 100,000 constituents that practice the Jewish faith.

I take the scourge of anti-Semitism very seriously. It is something that must be rooted out in our society, as well as in the Halls of Congress.

No one who peddles in anti-Semitic activity, behavior, or language should have any right to serve on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has an incredibly important role to play in partnering with our strongest ally, the State of Israel.

Two of my predecessors, Ben Gilman and Eliot Engel, served as chairs of this important committee. Israel's continued existence as a beacon of liberty, democracy, and peace in the Middle East serves as a model for other nations in the region and is something we should be celebrating, not demeaning.

Comments made by Members of this body about support for Israel being "all about the Benjamins," or that the State of Israel is engaging in apartheid are appalling, wrong, and disqualifying.

Additionally, those who dismiss 9/11 as some people who did something, are you kidding me? It was a terrorist attack. It wasn't some people doing something. Or to equate the United States and Israel, both democratic nations, to the Taliban and Hamas, and those who promote the anti-Semitic BDS movement—you are damn right they need to be held accountable.

As a Member that represents a district that suffered greatly due to 9/11, and still has constituents grappling with the effects of that horrific, tragic day, dying of 9/11 health-related situations, I find those remarks jarring, alarming, and insulting.

To be clear, the Representative can say whatever the heck she wants, but we don't have to accept it or embrace it. Individuals who hold such hateful views should rightly be barred from that type of committee. We cannot let the poisonous ideology of anti-Semitism permeate into policy decisions that impact the lives of millions of Jews around the world.

I will stand up to anti-Semitism and defend Israel's right to exist and the right of Jews everywhere to practice their faith peacefully and safely. This is not about silencing anyone. The rise in anti-Semitism is significant, and these hate crimes have not been prosecuted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, words matter. Rhetoric matters. It leads to harm. The Congresswoman is being held accountable for her words and her actions, and that is why I support this resolution.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, as a fellow New Yorker, I think one of the things that we should talk about here is also one of the disgusting legacies after 9/11, which has been the targeting and racism against Muslim-Americans throughout the United States of America. This is an extension of that legacy.

Consistency? There is nothing consistent with the Republican Party's continued attack, except for the racism and incitement of violence against women of color in this body.

I had a Member of the Republican Caucus threaten my life, and the Republican Caucus rewarded him with one of the most prestigious committee assignments in this Congress. Don't tell me this is about consistency.

Don't tell me that this is about a condemnation of anti-Semitic remarks when you have a Member of the Republican Caucus who has talked about Jewish space lasers and an entire amount of tropes, and also elevated her to some of the highest committee assignments in this body.

This is about targeting women of color in the United States of America. Don't tell me—because I didn't get a single apology when my life was threatened.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rhetoric and resolution from across the aisle; our colleagues, who, once again, seek to make history for all the wrong reasons.

I rise on behalf of every little girl who sees herself in the leadership of Congresswoman OMAR. She is a mother,

daughter, refugee, advocate, skilled policymaker, a duly and decisively elected third-term Member to the U.S. House of Representatives.

I have spent time in the Minnesota Fifth. I have seen her pull her community through grief and loss. I have seen her stand arm-in-arm on picket lines with our educators and our nurses. I have seen her pass historic legislation to feed our babies in our schools.

She has built coalitions, given constituents in crisis a sense of agency and centered the most marginalized in word and deed.

No matter how embattled, no matter how racially profiled, no matter how targeted, she has pressed on for peace over militarization, human rights at home and abroad, a world where an education is a fundamental right and where gender equity is recognized. I want to live in that world. Let me make it plain: Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR is right where she belongs. Her work in Congress is needed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. GIMENEZ), my friend.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Speaker, anti-Semitism has no place on the Foreign Affairs Committee. I will say it again: Anti-Semitism has no place on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

That is why Representative OMAR has no place specifically on the Foreign Affairs Committee, where Israel's security is one of the issues of critical importance.

Without a doubt, the democratic Jewish State of Israel is America's strongest ally in the Middle East and has a fundamental right to exist.

Representative OMAR has repeated anti-Semitic canards and perpetuated hateful tropes against the Jewish community. Her comments have compromised the ability of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct its official business.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in the affirmative to remove Representative OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

□ 1145

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH).

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in support of Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR. I have been to her district. I have spoken with her constituents. We visited marginalized communities globally together. This institution is better because of her leadership, and the Foreign Affairs Committee benefits from her perspective.

Let's talk about what is really happening. Republicans are waging a blatantly Islamophobic and racist attack on Congresswoman OMAR.

I have said it before, and I will say it again: The white supremacy happening is unbelievable. This is despicable.

It is Congresswoman OMAR who has been harassed at her job for simply existing as a Muslim woman in Congress. It is she who has been attacked by a Member of this body, ridiculing her as a potential terrorist for simply existing as a Muslim woman in this Congress.

Rather than bring actual accountability, any accountability, to Congress, they bring this offensive resolution to the floor. This is just a bunch of racist gaslighting. We all know it. Vote "no."

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL).

Mr. SWALWELL. Madam Speaker, when I heard that we are going to remove a Member of this House from their committee for anti-Semitism, I raced down here because I thought, finally—finally—in this Chamber there is going to be some accountability, some accountability from this Conference that continues to allow its members to root for rioters, to show sympathy for the insurrection, a Conference that harbors a wanted international criminal and has members who choose violence over voting every single day. Finally.

I thought that if we were going to hold someone accountable for anti-Semitism, surely it is the author of this tweet: "Kanye. Elon. Trump." October 6, written by Chairman JIM JORDAN.

October 8, what does Kanye say? That he is going to declare "death con 3" on the Jews.

So, surely, this tweet came down, that it was deleted? No. Two more months it was kept up.

Don't come here looking at us for anti-Semitism. Look in your own damn mirror before you ever come over here.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. How much time is remaining, Madam Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania has 10¼ minutes remaining.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the State of Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, this is a revenge resolution.

It is a revenge resolution that seeks to remove Representative ILHAN OMAR's strong and necessary voice from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is an attempt to silence her simply because you do not agree with her views and you cannot begin to understand her lived experience as a war survivor, as a refugee, and as somebody who brings an experience to this body that you are not even trying to understand.

We have previously voted, in a bipartisan manner, to remove individuals from their committee assignments because of their violent actions that endanger the safety of their colleagues.

That is not what today is about. Today is about revenge. It is also about the fact that Republicans want to distract the American people from the fact that they have absolutely no legislation to bring to the floor that is actually about helping the American people with their costs, with dealing with inflation.

You don't have any solutions, so you are trying to distract with these inane, insulting, absurd—absolutely absurd—resolutions.

Vote "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this resolution.

First, as to the false pretext, two members of the Republican Conference were removed from committees for inciting violence and encouraging violence against their colleagues. There is nothing at all at issue like that here.

If you want to introduce a resolution to condemn someone for inciting violence against a colleague or against people here in Congress, introduce a resolution against Donald J. Trump. No one has incited more violence against this Chamber than Donald Trump.

Now, let me talk about anti-Semitism.

Do not insult our intelligence by suggesting this is about anti-Semitism. If you want to introduce a resolution against someone guilty of anti-Semitism, then introduce a resolution against someone dining with anti-Semites, someone dining with white nationalists, members of your Conference who are speaking at white nationalist rallies.

Introduce a resolution against Donald J. Trump, MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE, PAUL GOSAR, and others, but do not—do not—insult our intelligence by saying this is about anti-Semitism.

Vote "no" on this resolution.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, this is a new low.

The majority party uplifts and seats on committees a Member who has a history of pathological lying but wants to remove someone who even Republican Members of Congress admit is a talented member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Madam Speaker, do you want to oust people for what they said?

How about a member of the majority party who has said that Jewish space lasers set forest fires in California? No. She is seated on a committee.

Multiple Republican Members have said that prominent Jewish Democrats

essentially bought control of Congress. They are not only given full congressional privileges, but the majority elects them to GOP leadership.

Republicans only draw a line when an incredibly productive member of a committee says something that she has apologized for. That doesn't add up.

This clearly isn't about what ILHAN OMAR said as much as who she is.

Being a smart, outspoken Black woman of the Muslim faith is apparently the issue, and some Republicans can't handle that, so they are going to kick her off the committee.

This is unbelievable bigotry. Shame on them.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I stand before my colleagues as a proud Jew and a proud friend and colleague of ILHAN OMAR.

I don't need any of you to defend me against anti-Semitism. My friend, ILHAN OMAR, and I have worked together on the values that I treasure as an American Jew and that she treasures as an American Islamic woman, the only one on the Foreign Affairs Committee. That is the third largest religion in the United States of America.

I am just furious. We have seen all kinds of anti-Semitism from the other side of the aisle.

As Americans, we should be welcoming differences. Vote "no" on this. We need to defend our values as Americans and my values as a Jew.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

Ms. TLAIB. Desperation—so desperate to distract the American people from their total inability to govern, the GOP is now doing what it is best at: weaponizing hate against a Black, beautiful, Muslim woman.

Congresswoman OMAR's lived experience as a refugee and a childhood survivor of war should be welcomed on this committee. It is needed.

Madam Speaker, when you can't pass any bills that actually improve the people's lives, then they turn Congress into a place of fearmongering hate.

It is so painful to watch. How ironic that the so-called lovers of personal freedom are now moving to censor Congresswoman OMAR in the same week they introduced a bill to ban Federal employees from engaging in censorship.

Where are the free speech warriors today? The hypocrisy is obvious to the American people. The majority is showing who they are.

I know Congresswoman OMAR will not be silenced.

I say to Congresswoman OMAR: I am so sorry that our country is failing you today through this Chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman's time has expired. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, how much time remains on my side of the aisle?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania has 5¼ minutes remaining.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of closing, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, this debate today is about who gets to be an American. What opinions do we have to have to be counted as Americans?

This is what this debate is about, Madam Speaker.

There is this idea that you are suspect if you are an immigrant or if you are from certain parts of the world or a certain skin tone or a Muslim.

It is no accident that members of the Republican Party accused the first Black President, Barack Obama, of being a secret Muslim. It is no accident that former President Donald Trump led a birther movement that falsely claimed he was born in Kenya because, to them, falsely labeling the first and only Black President of the United States of America a Muslim and an African immigrant somehow made him less American.

Well, I am Muslim. I am an immigrant and, interestingly, from Africa. Is anyone surprised that I am being targeted? Is anyone surprised that I am somehow deemed unworthy to speak about American foreign policy, or that they see me as a powerful voice that needs to be silenced?

Frankly, it is expected because when you push power, power pushes back.

Representation matters. Continuing to expand our ideas of who is American and who can partake in the American experiment is a good thing.

I am an American, an American who was sent here by her constituents to represent them in Congress, a refugee who survived the horrors of a civil war, someone who spent her childhood in a refugee camp. I am someone who knows what it means to have a shot at a better life here in the United States. I am someone who believes in the American Dream, the American possibility, and the promise and the ability to participate in the democratic process.

That is what this debate is about.

There is an idea out there that I do not have objective decisionmaking because of who I am, where I come from, and my perspective, but I reject that.

We say there is nothing objective about policymaking. We all inject our perspectives, our points of view, our lived experiences, and the voices of our constituents. That is what democracy is about.

What is the work of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Madam Speaker? It is not to cosign the stated foreign policy

of whatever administration is in power. It is about oversight. It is to critique and to advocate for a better path forward. Most importantly, it is to make the myth that American foreign policy is intrinsically moral, a reality.

I will continue to speak up because representation matters. I will continue to speak up for little kids who wonder who is speaking up for them. I will continue to speak up for families around the world who are seeking justice whether they are displaced in refugee camps or hiding under their beds somewhere, as I was, waiting for the bullets to stop because this child survivor of war would have wanted that.

The 9-year-old me would be disappointed if I didn't talk about the victims of conflict on behalf of those who are experiencing unjust wars, atrocities, ethnic cleansing, occupation, or displacement, as I did.

□ 1200

They are looking to the international community and the United States, asking for help. They look to us because the international community and the United States profess the values of protecting human rights and upholding international law. We owe it to them not to make this a myth but a reality.

I didn't come to Congress to be silent. I came to Congress to be their voice, and my leadership and voice will not be diminished if I am not on this committee for one term. My voice will get louder and stronger, and my leadership will be celebrated around the world, as it has been.

So take your vote or not, I am here to stay, and I am here to be a voice against the harms around the world and advocate for a better world.

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I adopt the comments that were made by the then-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Eliot Engel.

In late February 2019, after a third anti-Semitic statement in just over 2 weeks—17 days, to be exact—then-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee Eliot Engel said these words: "It's unacceptable and deeply offensive to call into question the loyalty of fellow American citizens because of their political views, including support for the U.S.-Israel relationship. We all take the same oath. Worse, Representative OMAR's comments leveled that charge by invoking a vile anti-Semitic slur."

Whereas, Chairman Engel went on to say that "such comments have 'no place in the Foreign Affairs Committee or the House of Representatives.'"

I agree with the statements made by Chairman Engel.

Not only do Representative OMAR's comments have no place in the Foreign Affairs Committee, I hold that anyone who makes such statements has no place serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I ask all Members to support this resolution removing Ms. OMAR from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H. Res. 76, the motion to remove Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR from the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Let's be frank. This is not about antisemitism. If we're going to have a conversation about antisemitism, let's start with Donald Trump inviting vile antisemites and neo-Nazis like Nick Fuentes to dine with him.

This vote today is a partisan, baseless attack of political vengeance and nothing more.

I want to make very clear what this country would lose without Congresswoman OMAR's representation on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

ILHAN, who I've had the pleasure of getting to know well over the years, is an experienced, dedicated, talented legislator and public servant. She is a survivor of war who knows first-hand the trauma of conflict and life in a refugee camp. And she would be the first African-born member to serve as a Ranking Member of the Africa Subcommittee.

Republicans are taking this action at the same moment that we are working to rebuild relationships with the people of Africa—at the same time that China emerges as a powerful force on the continent. By treating Congresswoman OMAR this way, we are silencing the voice of a woman who knows firsthand what is needed to repair our relationships on the African continent and allow it to thrive, as opposed to castigating African nations as "Shole" countries like the former president and leader of the Republican party shamefully did.

Stripping her from this committee is not only undemocratic. It is a shame, a disgrace, and a profound loss for the people of the United States. I urge my colleagues to do the right thing, to stand with ILHAN, and to vote against this bigoted resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 83, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and the preamble.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GUEST. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will record their votes by electronic device.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the adoption of the resolution will be followed by a 5-minute vote on adoption of H. Con. Res. 9.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 211, answered "present" 1, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—218

Aderholt	Arrington	Banks
Alford	Babin	Barr
Allen	Bacon	Bean (FL)
Amodei	Baird	Bentz
Armstrong	Balderson	Bergman

Bice	Granger	Moolenaar	Huffman	Moskowitz	Scott (VA)	Balderson	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (OH)
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Mooney	Ivey	Moulton	Scott, David	Banks	Gonzalez,	Miller (WV)
Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moore (AL)	Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Sewell	Barr	Vicente	Miller-Meeks
Bishop (NC)	Green (TN)	Moore (UT)	Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Sherman	Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Mills
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Moran	Jackson Lee	Nader	Sherrill	Bentz	Gooden (TX)	Molinaro
Bost	Griffith	Murphy	Jacobs	Napolitano	Slotkin	Bera	Gosar	Moolenaar
Brecheen	Grothman	Nehls	Jayapal	Neguse	Smith (WA)	Bergman	Gottheimer	Mooney
Buchanan	Guest	Newhouse	Jeffries	Nickel	Sorensen	Bice	Granger	Moore (AL)
Buck	Guthrie	Norman	Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Soto	Biggs	Graves (LA)	Moore (UT)
Bucshon	Hageman	Nunn (IA)	Kamlager-Dove	Ocasio-Cortez	Spanberger	Bilirakis	Graves (MO)	Moran
Burchett	Harris	Obernolte	Kaptur	Omar	Stansbury	Bishop (GA)	Green (TN)	Morelle
Burgess	Harshbarger	Ogles	Keating	Pallone	Stanton	Bishop (NC)	Greene (GA)	Moskowitz
Burlison	Hern	Owens	Kelly (IL)	Panetta	Stevens	Boebert	Griffith	Moulton
Calvert	Higgins (LA)	Palmer	Khanha	Pappas	Strickland	Bost	Grothman	Mrvan
Cammack	Hill	Perry	Kildee	Pascrell	Swalwell	Boyle (PA)	Guest	Murphy
Carey	Hinson	Pfluger	Kilmer	Payne	Sykes	Brecheen	Guthrie	Neguse
Carey	Houchin	Posey	Kim (NJ)	Pelosi	Takano	Brownley	Hageman	Nehls
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Reschenthaler	Krishnamoorthi	Peltola	Thanedar	Buchanan	Harder (CA)	Newhouse
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Rogers (WA)	Kuster	Perez	Thompson (CA)	Buck	Harris	Nickel
Chavez-DeRemer	Issa	Rogers (AL)	Landsman	Peters	Thompson (MS)	Bucshon	Harshbarger	Norcross
Ciscomani	Jackson (TX)	Rogers (KY)	Larsen (WA)	Pettersen	Titus	Budzinski	Hern	Norman
Cline	James	Rose	Larson (CT)	Phillips	Tlaib	Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Nunn (IA)
Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Rosendale	Lee (CA)	Pingree	Tokuda	Burgess	Hill	Obernolte
Clyde	Johnson (OH)	Rouzer	Lee (NV)	Pocan	Tonko	Burlison	Hinson	Ogles
Cole	Johnson (SD)	Roy	Lee (PA)	Porter	Torres (CA)	Calvert	Horsford	Owens
Collins	Jordan	Rutherford	Leger Fernandez	Pressley	Torres (NY)	Comer	Houchin	Palmer
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Salazar	Levin	Quigley	Trahan	Cammack	Houlihan	Panetta
Crane	Kean (NJ)	Santos	Lieu	Ramirez	Trone	Carabaja	Hudson	Pappas
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Scalise	Lofgren	Raskin	Underwood	Carey	Huizenga	Pelosi
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert	Lynch	Ross	Vargas	Carl	Issa	Peltola
Curtis	Kiggans (VA)	Scott, Austin	Magaziner	Ruiz	Vasquez	Carter (GA)	Ivey	Perez
D'Esposito	Kiley	Self	Manning	Ruiz	Veasey	Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Perry
Davidson	Kim (CA)	Sessions	Matsui	Ruppersberger	Velázquez	Carter (TX)	Jackson (NC)	Peters
De La Cruz	Kustoff	Simpson	McBath	Ryan	Wasserman	Cartwright	Jackson (TX)	Pettersen
DesJarlais	LaHood	Smith (MO)	McCollum	Salinas	Schultz	Case	James	Pfluger
Diaz-Balart	LaLota	Smith (NE)	McGarvey	Sánchez	Watson Coleman	Castor (FL)	Jeffries	Phillips
Donalds	LaMalfa	Smith (NJ)	McGovern	Sarbanes	Wexton	Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (LA)	Posey
Duarte	Lamborn	Smucker	Meeks	Scanlon	Wild	Cherfilus-	Johnson (OH)	Quigley
Duncan	Langworthy	Spartz	Menendez	Schakowsky	Williams (GA)	McCormick	Johnson (SD)	Reschenthaler
Dunn (FL)	Latta	Staubert	Meng	Schiff	Wilson (FL)	Ciscomani	Jordan	Rodgers (WA)
Edwards	LaTurner	Steel	Mfume	Schneider		Clark (MA)	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Ellzey	Lawler	Stefanik	Moore (WI)	Scholten		Cline	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
Emmer	Lee (FL)	Steil	Morelle	Schrier		Cloud	Kaptur	Rose
Estes	Lesko	Stewart				Clyburn	Kean (NJ)	Rosendale
Ezell	Letlow	Strong				Clyde	Keating	Rouzer
Fallon	Loudermilk	Tenney				Cole	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Feenstra	Lucas	Thompson (PA)				Collins	Kelly (PA)	Ruiz
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Tiffany				Comer	Khanna	Ruppersberger
Finstad	Luna	Timmons				Correa	Kiggans (VA)	Rutherford
Fischbach	Luttrell	Turner				Craig	Kildee	Ryan
Fitzgerald	Mace	Valadao				Crane	Kiley	Salazar
Fitzpatrick	Malliotakis	Van Drew				Crawford	Kilmer	Salinas
Fleischmann	Mann	Van Dwyne				Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Santos
Flood	Massie	Van Orden				Crow	Kim (NJ)	Scalise
Foxx	Mast	Wagner				Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Franklin, C.	McCarthy	Walberg				Curtis	Kuster	Schneider
Scott	McCaul	Waltz				D'Esposito	Kustoff	Scholten
Fry	McClain	Weber (TX)				Davids (KS)	LaHood	Schrier
Fulcher	McClintock	Webster (FL)				Davidson	LaLota	Schweikert
Gaetz	McCormick	Wenstrup				Davis (NC)	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Gallagher	McHenry	Westerman				De La Cruz	Lamborn	Self
Garbarino	Meuser	Williams (NY)				Dean (PA)	Landsman	Sessions
Garcia, Mike	Miller (IL)	Williams (TX)				DelBene	Langworthy	Sewell
Gimenez	Miller (OH)	Wilson (SC)				Deluzio	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Gonzales, Tony	Miller (WV)	Wittman				DesJarlais	Latta	Simpson
Good (VA)	Miller-Meeks	Womack				Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Slotkin
Gooden (TX)	Mills	Yakym				Dingell	Lawler	Smith (MO)
Gosar	Molinaro	Zinke				Donalds	Lee (FL)	Smith (NE)
						Duarte	Lee (NV)	Smith (NJ)
						Duncan	Lesko	Smucker
						Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Sorensen
						Edwards	Levin	Soto
						Ellzey	Lieu	Spanberger
						Emmer	Lofgren	Spartz
						Estes	Loudermilk	Stanton
						Ezell	Lucas	Staubert
						Fallon	Luetkemeyer	Steel
						Feenstra	Luna	Stefanik
						Ferguson	Luttrell	Steil
						Finstad	Lynch	Stevens
						Fischbach	Mace	Stewart
						Fitzgerald	Magaziner	Strickland
						Fleischmann	Malliotakis	Strong
						Flood	Mann	Swalwell
						Foster	Manning	Sykes
						Foxx	Massie	Tenney
						Frankel, Lois	Mast	Thompson (CA)
						Franklin, C.	McCaul	Thompson (MS)
						Scott	McCarthy	Thompson (PA)
						Fry	McCaul	Tiffany
						Fulcher	McClain	Timmons
						Gaetz	McClintock	Titus
						Gallagher	McCormick	Torres (NY)
						Galleo	McHenry	Trahan
						Garbarino	Meeks	Trone
						Garcia, Mike	Menendez	Turner
						Gimenez	Meng	Underwood
						Golden (ME)	Meuser	Valadao
							Miller (IL)	Van Drew

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Joyce (OH)

NOT VOTING—4

Cohen

Hunt

Pence

Steube

□ 1227

Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mrs. PELTOLA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. ESHOO changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DENOUNCING THE HORRORS OF SOCIALISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) denouncing the horrors of socialism, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 328, nays 86, answered "present" 14, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 106]

YEAS—328

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carabajal
Cardenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)

NAYS—211

Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar

Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)

Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen

Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington

Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird

Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carabajal
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Correa
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DelBene
Deluzio
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)

Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Horsford
Owens
Houchin
Houlihan
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
James
Jeffries
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Miller (IL)

Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Phillips
Posey
Quigley
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Santos
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew

Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz

Wasserman
Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild

Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—86

Adams
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Beyer
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bowman
Bush
Cárdenas
Carson
Casar
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Connolly
Courtney
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeSaulnier
Doggett
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foushee
Frost
Garamendi

García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jayapal
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kelly (IL)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (PA)
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Ocasio-Cortez

Omar
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Ramirez
Raskin
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Takano
Thamendar
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Vargas
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Williams (GA)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—14

Blunt Rochester
Brown
Cicilline
Crockett
Escobar

Eshoo
Hoyle (OR)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Leger Fernandez

Matsui
Ross
Scanlon
Stansbury

NOT VOTING—6

Casten
Cohen

Costa
Hunt

Pence
Steube

□ 1236

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1245

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of announcing the schedule for next week.

Mr. Speaker, the House will meet next Monday at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for legislative business. At 9 p.m. the House and Senate will assemble for a joint session to receive President Biden's address on the State of the Union. Members should be seated in the House Chamber by 8:25 p.m.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

We will be considering several bills under suspension of the rules during the week. The complete list of suspension bills has been posted on the Clerk's website.

Next week, the House is expected to consider a number of bills under rules: H.R. 185, to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of CMS for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers and for other purposes.

H.R. 185 rescinds the Biden administration's vaccine requirement on travelers who are coming to visit the United States.

The House is also expected to consider H.J. Res. 26, disapproving the District of Columbia's City Council revised Criminal Code Act of 2021. H.J. Res. 26 makes it clear that Congress does not approve of the City Council's radical decision to reduce penalties for a variety of crimes, including many violent crimes.

Finally, we expect to consider H.J. Res. 24, disapproving the action of the District of Columbia's City Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022. What this resolution would do is reverse the decision by the D.C. Council that would allow illegal aliens to vote.

As we all know, our southern border has been wide open under President Biden. Millions of people have come into our country illegally, and he continues to keep that border open. We have talked about bringing legislation to this floor, which we are working on in committee, to secure America's border.

But, in the meantime, the idea that allowing people that are here illegally to vote here, not only undermines one of our most sacred rights in the United States, but it also sends the wrong message to those who are seeking to come into our country illegally.

We need President Biden to close the southern border, secure the southern border, get back to a legal process of immigration. That is what H.J. Res. 24 would do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), my friend, the new majority—minority whip of the House.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and it is my privilege to join my first colloquy to stand here on behalf of the Democratic Caucus. It is a pleasure to be with him, and I thank him for the small promotion, however brief.

I really do appreciate the insight into the week ahead, although it does seem to have a very local flavor to it. I have to express my dismay that, once again, the House Republican majority is putting forward an agenda designed to score points, rather than address the very real challenges faced by Americans.

Next week, President Biden will return to this Chamber for the State of the Union. Under his leadership, House Democrats have lowered costs; we have created great-paying union jobs; and we have made communities safer.

We have spurred a period of renewed opportunity: 10.7 million new jobs, the lowest unemployment rate in half a century, and wage growth that is out-

pace inflation. But that work has seemed to have ground to a halt.

Here is what we have seen from the majority over the last month. The first bill of the 118th Congress was a bill that helps billionaires dodge their taxes and added \$114 billion to the deficit.

They continued their assault on reproductive freedom and are threatening economic disaster in order to cut Social Security and Medicare, and filling our schedule with hollow, symbolic stunts.

The American people are in the GOP's rearview mirror. It is politics over people, plain and simple, and our constituents and the American people are seeing this.

A recent national poll found that 73 percent of Americans say House Republicans haven't paid enough attention to the country's most important problems. The American people don't see themselves in the Republican agenda, and I would ask the majority leader, what does he say to them?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, what I would first say to the American people is, thank you for giving the Republicans the House majority to finally stop this mad rush toward socialism that we have seen in the last 2 years by the Biden administration: the taxing; the spending; the out-of-control policies that have led our country into one of the worst economic times we have ever seen. Inflation through the roof to the point where families can't even afford to put gasoline in their car. Inflation through the roof to the point where families can't even go to the grocery store and buy all the things that they would want. That is what the American people surely were fed up with.

The good news is, as I thank them for giving the Republicans the majority, which they did in the last election, Republicans have already gone to work delivering for those families. We have actually brought—it is interesting, as the gentlewoman talks about scoring points, we have scored a number of points for those American people to the point where we have actually had a number of Democrats vote with us.

The bills that were called partisan just 2 weeks ago—we brought a bill to the floor to say, on energy, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is supposed to be America's security blanket in case there is some major disruption with American energy supply. I am not talking about the disruption we have seen from President Biden's attack on American energy, which has been so severe that it has made our country dependent on foreign nations again, which is unconscionable, when we can produce our own energy, cleaner, better than anybody else in the world.

But it said, if you are going to raid, Mr. President, that Strategic Petroleum Reserve, you certainly can't do it

to sell it to China. It was called partisan when we filed it. What is interesting is a majority of Democrats actually voted for that legislation, and it is now over in the Senate.

I hope it ends up on President Biden's desk. I hope he signs it. But if he vetoes it, there was a veto-proof majority that passed that bill.

We just brought a piece of legislation a few minutes ago on to the floor to reject the ills of socialism; not just what we are seeing here in the United States socialist movement that has been damaging to our economy, but all throughout time, so many examples of socialist dictators killing millions and millions of people.

I am glad to say a majority of Democrats joined with us to vote for that bill. It is still a little bit shocking that 86 Democrats were not willing to stand up against the ills of socialism and that, I would consider, an extreme position, but clearly, there is still work to be done.

The American people, I am sure, will continue to engage their Members of Congress on those issues, but we are also going to continue to move policies to help families who are struggling; energy policies, obviously, and there is more to come on that.

The Energy and Commerce Committee just got constituted. They are working now on a good energy security package. The Natural Resources Committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee are doing the same thing.

I had mentioned to the gentlewoman earlier, on the border, as we would like to see real security from our southern border. I hope President Biden, when he is speaking from the podium here in just a few days, will address that problem.

More people have come into our country illegally under President Biden's watch than the entire population of the State of New Mexico. Where it has caused real damage is more than 100,000 young kids, our young kids, have died because of drug overdoses from drugs like fentanyl because the drug cartels in Mexico now have operational control of America's southern border. That is disgraceful.

That is all brought on by President Biden's policies. He could end those today through executive action; reverse the things that he did that created the problem. He won't do that, so I do think it is important that this Congress take that action.

We still wait for the President to do it on his own, but we are not going to stand by. We will take our own action and show the country how we can get a secure southern border. I hope that would be a bipartisan vote when we bring that to the floor.

The 87,000 IRS agents—I don't know of any Member of Congress—I would love to hear from any of them—who have gotten phone calls from their constituents saying please double the size of the IRS.

Now, what they have said is please get Federal employees back to work because some people—I have got constituents that have been waiting 2 years for their tax return and, yet, you have still got about half of the Federal workforce that is working remotely, not coming into work.

I have got veterans who call my office all the time who can't get their benefits that they earned. They showed up for work, by the way, they showed up and said I am going to go defend the rights of this country, and some of them got injured. Some of them are trying to get their benefits today and can't because some of those people working, getting their full salary at the VA, are not showing up for work.

People that are waiting for passports to go visit loved ones overseas can't get their passports processed because some Federal employees feel they should get their full salary but not show up for work.

So we brought a bill this week to say you should show up for work. It seems pretty basic. It is unfortunate that there were less than a handful of Democrats that joined with us to do that.

So we are addressing the needs of those families who are struggling. Some of those votes have been bipartisan; some haven't. But we are going to continue to address them because they are bipartisan issues for America, even if they are not bipartisan in this Chamber and, hopefully, that improves over time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK).

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am hearing the exact same rhetoric, the exact same political posturing that I have heard for the last month. It doesn't give the American people any reason to think the GOP's priorities are going to focus on them.

Let's just look at what we were able to do as Democrats, without a single Republican vote, in the Inflation Reduction Act: true cost savings that went and started to go into effect this past month.

We delivered a historic victory for seniors. We capped out-of-pocket drug costs at \$2,000 a year. We limited insulin copays to \$35 a month. We empowered Medicare to negotiate drug prices, and we punished drug companies for predatory price hikes.

Once again, every single Republican in the House voted against lowering seniors' pharmacy bills, lowering these costs for our Americans.

A Republican Member even asked, How are we going to undo that when we get into the majority?

Here we are, the House Republicans' campaign platform took direct aim at this historic legislation.

So we can vote on sham bills. We can look at what the D.C. City Council is doing; that is up to the majority to set that agenda.

Our agenda is going to remain on lowering costs for Americans; that the

issues they talk around their kitchen tables and worry about are the issues we are going to remain focused on.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the majority leader, will you commit to defending these cost savings, these true victories for our seniors?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, the good news is, we not only have already brought some bills to achieve cost savings, we are going to continue to bring bills to achieve cost savings. In one example, the gentlewoman referred to a piece of legislation that deals with drug prices, and it was failed to mention that part of what that bill did was limit about 40 percent of lifesaving drugs to come to market.

We are already seeing right now a reduction in R&D and drugs being developed to cure new diseases because many of those countries that have government-fixed pricing also don't have many of the lifesaving drugs that America has because of that very policy.

□ 1300

I am curious to see which lifesaving drugs they don't want to have on the market in America anymore. You can go to Canada, you can go to France, and you can see a long list, unfortunately, of drugs that you can't get in those countries that you can get in America that save lives every day.

That bill also raised taxes to the tune of over a trillion dollars on Americans. It raised spending to the tune of over a trillion dollars in America. That has increased inflation.

The biggest concern I hear from families who want cost savings is to stop the mad spending in Washington. It has not only caused them to have to pay more for everything they buy, it has literally taken a paycheck a year—at least one month's pay a year—out of their pockets because of all of the spending we have seen in the last 2 years in Washington. Our constituents just want Congress to try to rein in that spending.

In fact, we brought another bill this week. We can talk about D.C., we can talk about other places, but all across America, most Americans are saying, let's get back to our lives, let's end this COVID emergency. We announced last week that we were going to bring a bill during this week to end the COVID emergency.

What was interesting was, after we took the lead, President Biden himself actually acknowledged that it does need to end, but he said he wants to wait until May to do it. What is interesting about waiting until May is it allows the Federal Government to continue spending billions and billions of dollars under the guise of COVID that has absolutely nothing to do with COVID, like paying people not to work.

Millions of people today are able-bodied, fully capable of working, but because of the waiving of things, like welfare-to-work requirements, where people can right now get \$25,000, \$35,000

a year to sit at home and not work, well, you know what that does. We want to reverse that policy. If somebody is capable of working, they should be working.

We believe in a social safety net for people. If somebody comes on hard times, that is why you have programs there.

We are in America. If you want to stay at home and not work, that is your right. Just don't ask that hard-working taxpayer, the single mom who is working two jobs, to pay for you to stay at home.

The Biden administration policies that pay millions of people to stay at home from work undermines Social Security because those are millions of people who our seniors are counting on to be in the workforce. These people are fully capable of being in the workforce paying into Social Security so that those who work their whole lives and earn that benefit can have confidence that it will be there for them.

When you have millions of people being paid by the Federal Government to stay home, of course it adds trillions to our deficit, but it also takes billions of dollars out of Social Security that we want to put back in. We want to shore up Social Security, but President Biden has undermined it with these policies that pay people not to work.

Our bill would end that immediately. Let's get those people back to work who are fully capable of working. Let's shore up Social Security immediately. We shouldn't have to wait more and more months like President Biden said he would want to do. Of course, if we didn't file that bill, he probably never would have wanted to end that emergency.

Hopefully, as we continue to lead, we will see the President follow along. We welcome him to join us in saving this country and getting the country back on track, so we will continue to bring bills to address those many problems our country is facing.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have to say, I am disappointed. It seemed like a simple question: Would you support the cap on insulin at \$35 a month when one in four Americans with diabetes didn't take their medication because they simply couldn't afford it?

If the gentleman wants to talk about Social Security, though, I welcome that discussion. Speaker McCarthy was just at the White House yesterday talking with the President, who underlined the urgency of responsibly raising the debt ceiling, something that Republicans did three times under President Trump.

However, the majority seems more than ready to hold our economy hostage, to risk a global recession, to risk the full faith and credit of the United States, to gut those very programs, Social Security and Medicare, and to put more money in the pockets of the rich. They are using this debt ceiling as a smokescreen.

Let's get the facts straight. This is not about new spending. This is about money we already owe. If we want to go back to a place where Donald Trump really excelled, it was in driving up the deficit: \$8 trillion in 4 years under the Trump administration. That is a quarter of our entire debt ceiling. Again, when Donald Trump was in office spiking our debt ceiling, the debt ceiling was raised three times without fanfare.

Who benefits from that borrowing?

The rich, the very rich, and the ultrarich.

If we don't raise this debt ceiling, who do you think is going to take over those payments?

Apparently you think it should be our seniors on Medicare and Social Security, families who are looking for affordable housing, our veterans, our children, our planet.

You don't have to take it from me. The majority has made their position perfectly clear.

One Republican Member said the debt ceiling is an obvious leverage point.

Another said the focus of budget cuts has got to be on entitlements.

The Republican chair of the Budget Committee has called for eligibility reforms to Social Security and Medicare.

The Republican Study Committee has openly proposed raising the retirement age to 70, handing Social Security accounts over to Wall Street, transitioning Medicare to a voucher system.

All the while, when they actually are taking action, we are back to the rich, the very rich, and the super rich.

First bill passed, adding to the deficit so that billionaires and the very wealthy can avoid paying the taxes that we ask our teachers, our firefighters, our nurses, to pay.

What is waiting on the agenda is a proposal to do away with the IRS. Let's do away with income tax and go to a system of a 30 percent sales tax?

This would be devastating to families at home who are trying to put food on their table, a roof over their head, and have a basic quality of life.

I ask the majority leader: Do you agree with your colleagues or will you join Democrats and keep our seniors and everyday Americans off the chopping block?

Mr. SCALISE. I earlier pointed out, I reject what President Biden did to undermine Social Security. In their discussions about the debt ceiling yesterday, Speaker MCCARTHY discussed with President Biden what Republicans are hoping to do. Frankly, I think most Americans have been hungry for us here in Washington to have the same adult conversation that they have been having at their kitchen tables for years as to how we can actually get spending under control in Washington.

We have talked about the problems of paying people not to work. It not only adds to our deficit and debt; it also undermines Social Security. Let's get people back to work who are fully able-bodied.

Let's talk about the Nation's credit card. The debt ceiling is a symptom of Washington's spending problem. According to Treasury, we are approaching in June the end of extraordinary measures where the Nation would exceed its debt limit. What that means for a family is: Families have credit cards. The credit card has a limit, a maximum amount you can spend. Many families would not like to spend up to that limit. Some like to pay their credit card off fully at the end of the month. Many don't have that luxury, so they watch what the maximum is so they know, okay, if I have got \$300 before I hit it, I am not going to spend 300 bucks, because then the card will be declined.

Well, if you max out the card, which Biden has done in his last 2 years, \$6 trillion minimum—those are the conservative estimates; some estimates go as high as \$10 trillion that President Biden has racked up on the Nation's credit card. The \$31.3 trillion maximum on the Nation's credit card has been hit by President Biden and the Democrat majority's spending the last 2 years.

Interestingly, when they were doing that spending, they didn't account for raising the cap on spending when they were spending the money. They pushed that off on us, so now we have to confront this problem that they created.

The conversation really should be focused on how we stop this from happening, how we stop maxing out the Nation's credit card. If a family maxed out their credit card, of course they would pay the minimum payment; of course they would pay the must-dos.

Again, Speaker MCCARTHY has made it very clear, we are fully committed to Social Security and those promises that have been made.

Why is it that the first thing President Biden threatens is Social Security?

A dollar is coming into the Federal Government; \$1.29 is going out. That is the spending problem. If you really want to break it down in raw numbers, for every dollar the Federal Government takes in, it spends \$1.29. Very few families sustain themselves on that kind of trajectory.

What we are saying is why don't we try to figure out, Republicans and Democrats—by the way, this shouldn't be a partisan exercise. Both sides should want to say if a dollar is coming in, how do we make sure that only a dollar goes out? That is not where we are today. Let's have that conversation. It is a responsible conversation to have.

In the meantime, let's make sure we are paying our debts and talking about how we can make reforms so we don't keep maxing out the Nation's credit card. That is what this debt ceiling discussion is about.

If we just give the President a blank check, which he asked for—he is not going to get it; nobody should just get a blank check, give me more money so they can just go spend more money—that is not responsible.

Let's figure out how we can stop the Federal Government from continuing to max out the Nation's credit card. There is no better time to have that discussion than after President Biden has maxed out the Nation's credit card.

We will have that conversation, and I think we can get to an agreement where both sides come together and say this is a problem we need to tackle together. Previous Presidents have done that, Republican and Democrat, working with Congresses of the other party. I think we can have that conversation.

Again, I think most of America has been saying it is about time Washington finally starts having that conversation because families have been having that conversation at their kitchen tables for decades and generations.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority leader, but I have to disagree.

I think the majority is well aware that there is a big difference between our responsibilities around the debt ceiling and spending discussions. What we have seen being brought together, by all the quotes from Republicans, laying out that this is their leverage point, to cut spending for the basics for the American people. Those are your words, not the words of Democrats or President Biden.

I would completely disagree with this idea that maintaining our full faith and credit for things that we have already agreed on is a blank check. That is not something that benefits President Biden. That is basic fiscal responsibility.

What we have here is a case of hostage-taking, the willingness to risk global economic destruction, to put the full faith and credit of the United States in jeopardy, to be able to reduce investments we have made in the American people.

What is it you would like to reduce?

There is nothing we hear. When we point out the majority's own words, that it is entitlements we are coming after, now we are saying that is not our goal.

But let's look at what happened under our last Republican administration. Donald Trump tacked nearly \$3 trillion onto our deficit. If that had not occurred, we would not even be at our debt ceiling right now; that would be coming in several years. And \$8 trillion on that deficit is a quarter of everything we owe.

When that was occurring, when the spending was going to the very wealthiest of Americans, when my colleagues were last in the majority and Donald Trump would sign their bills, there was no mention of the debt ceiling.

But now that we need to protect our seniors, those who are hungry in our communities, those who are still struggling to find health insurance, those who are needing to access security in their communities, to find affordable

housing, the investments that we are making in fighting climate change, building resiliency, and protecting our planet, when those things that don't affect the very wealthy and privileged, those are the things we are willing to put on the chopping block and use the full faith and credit of the United States as leverage?

□ 1315

That is a disservice to the American people and it is the reason we are seeing polls like I previously cited.

The American people see they are not a part of the Republican agenda. This is about stunts and it is about building the economy that works only for the very wealthy in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the Republican majority leader look beyond the constituencies of the very wealthy. I hope that you will find in your agenda, in the coming weeks, room for our seniors, room for our families, room for joining us in putting people over politics and making sure that we are working; continuing the work that we started in rebuilding our infrastructure and making an investment in jobs.

We have created over a million jobs in the infrastructure bill every single year for the next 10 years. Those projects are going to be rolling out across this country. We have seen it already with the President's trip to Cincinnati to make sure that we are not only rebuilding our roads and bridges and investing in the American people, but expanding broadband, creating great paying jobs, and creating opportunity to help the American people.

Sham bills using our full faith and credit, using the debt ceiling to continue to rig the system for the very wealthiest Americans, that is not what we are about. I hope that we are going to begin to see an agenda from the GOP that has a glimmer of the American family reflected in it.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate you bringing up a number of constituencies that we need to fight to help.

Let's start with the people that have been struggling the most. The lower- and middle-income families, they have been struggling the most in the last 2 years. They thrived like never before during those Trump years that are being decry by the left.

Why did we see such growth from lower- and middle-income families into the middle class and into higher income categories?

Because we actually cut taxes so that we could be competitive as a Nation again and create millions of jobs. We actually created millions of jobs by cutting taxes and making our country competitive, and not keeping money in Washington, but actually freeing up power so that people could control their own destiny again. Those people did take control of their own destiny.

Again, we were losing our middle class during the Obama years. We were

seeing great American companies leave America. You can get the list of them. It is a long list, unfortunately. Let's reverse that. Let's fight for those forgotten men and women.

The millionaires and billionaires have their attorneys and their accountants and all the folks on the left who took care of those millionaires and billionaires. How about we start fighting for those people who were left behind—because they were being left behind. We said, let's make a tax code that is competitive for them.

If you go back and look—and the good news is there is real data now. You don't have to wonder about it. You can throw away the talking points about the rich that are always thrown out there.

The income groups that benefited the most from those tax cuts were the lower- and middle-income groups, and millions of people became part of the middle class who were left behind. Those are the facts. The data is out there.

Some people are angry about that because they still want to live in this false universe where they just decry tax cuts because that takes power away from Washington. I think that is what scares the left so much, is when they see people being empowered again to be free to control their own destiny. Not bureaucrats and autocrats in Washington taking their money and then telling them what they can get back. Telling them how high they can go.

How about you break the ceilings and just let people go out and succeed and give them the tools to do it. If you want to go out and work and succeed and achieve the American Dream, it is there for everybody. We restored that again.

By the way, some of those tax cuts expire. I hope the gentlewoman and their side will join with us in continuing to keep that tax structure in place so those middle-income folks can continue to grow and thrive, but also for our seniors.

This is where the President, I think, is looking for ideas on how we can start living within our means again. As I will refresh, as the gentlewoman talked about, spending that has already been done and leverage and full faith and credit to the United States, none of that would even be a discussion point today, if—as the Democrats, when they had the House, Senate, and White House for 2 years, and spent over \$6 trillion of money we don't have—they also would have addressed the debt ceiling at that time, we wouldn't be standing in this spot.

We literally took the majority weeks ago and the Nation has already hit its debt ceiling because of the spending; not by President Trump, he actually addressed the debt ceiling as we were putting policies in place that grew our economy and created a middle class again. That was already done.

Over the last 2 years, over \$6 trillion in spending, but no time seemed to be

available to address the debt ceiling. So here we are. We are willing to have a discussion about how to get control over spending. There are really good ideas. In fact, many of these ideas will strengthen Social Security for our seniors.

I talked a little bit earlier about getting people that are being paid not to work back into the workforce. That will strengthen Social Security. How about we restore some of the work requirements that used to be there?

This goes back to Bill Clinton, a Democrat, who signed those work requirements. It helped get more people into the workforce. It helped give them a chance to achieve the American Dream, but it also strengthened Social Security. When the government is paying people not to work, they are not paying into Social Security. That undermines the program. We should be wanting to strengthen it.

By the way, there is also a long list, and we are going to be getting these lists out. I hope Democrats will go down this menu, and say, okay, we agree paying people tens, if not hundreds, of billions of dollars to get tax credits who don't even have Social Security numbers, who don't even live in America. If a tax credit is there, it is there for people who pay taxes, not for people who manipulate the system because, for whatever reason, this administration won't even verify a Social Security number. Just doing that verification would save tens, if not hundreds, of billions of dollars—we are talking about real money.

Those things could all help. These aren't cuts to things, these are savings for fraud; real fraud, waste, and abuse that equals hundreds of billions of dollars. We have been outlining these things. I haven't found any takers yet, but I am not going to give up. I think eventually we will get a lot of takers on the other side who will recognize this is something we all need to come together and do because there is no reason that the families who are working hard should be paying for somebody else to cheat the system. There are many, many examples.

We will continue to highlight them. We will actually bring bills to address those exact problems. All of that should be a part of this discussion so we don't keep maxing out the Nation's credit card.

Again, nobody just says, here, if their kid maxed out the card, they are not just going to give them a new card and say, go max out the next one. They are going to sit down and have an adult conversation about how you don't put the country in this situation again.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, let's go over the basic facts here just briefly once again. What the House GOP did fight for in 2017 was a \$2 trillion in tax giveaways for our largest corporations and for the wealthy because that is who they work for; the rich, the very rich, and the super rich.

Under the Trump administration, we had record job loss of 3 million jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I would say on that, you can go look at the tax cuts. After those taxes were cut, the Federal Government took in more money than it has ever done in the history of the country because more people were working, and lower- and middle-income people were making higher wages, lifting those at the bottom into the middle class, which was evaporating under the Obama years.

The data is very clear on that. Those tax cuts actually brought more money into the Federal Treasury. If anybody wants to dispute it, I challenge them to go to President Biden's Treasury website and find the numbers because they are there.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the numbers are there, \$8 trillion in deficit under the Trump administration; a direct correlation to a tax policy that only benefits the very wealthy.

I thank the gentleman for joining me today and look forward to many more conversations to come. In the meantime, our caucus is thrilled to welcome the President back to this Chamber on Tuesday for his State of the Union Address.

We hope the majority will draw some inspiration and work with us in service of the people who sent us here. Let's put people over politics; put them back on the table here in Congress.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I enjoyed our first of many of these colloquies. As we look toward hearing from the President, which we welcome together into this Chamber, I look forward to working with the President to address these problems our country is facing so we can get the country back on track and focus on the challenges ahead. There will be many more conversations we will have.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2023, TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2023

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on next Monday, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF FRED LAMASTER

(Mr. ALFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored to be here today to recognize the life and the legacy of a great man of God named Fred Lamaster.

He died January 29 at the age of 92, a life well lived. He was born in Chicago. He graduated high school and went into the Marine Corps as a sergeant, and continued his education at the University of Illinois and Rockhurst University.

For 30 years, Fred worked for Pepsi in Kansas City and retired as a vice president and general manager. Fred wrote gospel tracks and distributed thousands of these, spreading the good news of Jesus Christ in his later years.

He also helped his son, and my good friend, Scott Lamaster, with his charity, taking it to the streets, feeding the homeless, and supporting first responders.

Fred leaves behind a wonderful legacy, a love for God, a love for his family, a love for this Nation, and a love for humanity.

Well done, sir. A good and faithful servant. We salute you.

MAKE CALIFORNIA MORE DROUGHT RESILIENT

(Ms. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, for roughly two decades, Western States have endured extreme drought conditions. This hurts our economy, endangers life, and increases costs for Californians.

To avoid importing costly water from distant watersheds, we have to continue to make bold investments to make California more drought resilient.

Last year, I brought Secretary Deb Haaland to Orange County to announce a \$12.2 million grant for the Irvine Ranch Water District's Syphon Reservoir Project. This will expand recycled water storage capacity by 1.6 billion gallons.

The recent storms proved just how effective these reservoirs are. Irvine Lake has collected over a billion gallons of water so far in January; enough water to serve 11,000 households for a year.

I applaud these investments that make full use of water supplies, and I will continue pushing to increase our resiliency and lower costs for families.

HONORING GEORGE AND NORMA CARPENTER OF ALLEN, MICHIGAN

(Mr. WALBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the love, dedication, and faithfulness of George and Norma Carpenter of Allen, Michigan.

In 1943, in the midst of a war George bravely served in, George and Norma were married. Soon they will be celebrating their 80th anniversary.

Throughout the years, George and Norma have continued to set an example for our community, not only

through their dedication to each other, but also to their faith as devoted members of the Countryside Bible Church.

George and Norma are currently 98 and 97 years old, respectively, and are still strong in their health as well as their love for each other.

With over 100 descendants, the Carpenters have left a tremendous mark on the community and beyond. I would like to recognize this remarkable couple and congratulate them as they celebrate their extraordinary milestone.

□ 1330

SHOW ME THE CRIME

(Ms. CROCKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the removal of Congresswoman OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I begin by asking: What is the crime?

You see, Mr. Speaker, this is a question that many in this country have been asking over the last week: What is the crime?

Now, many were referring to Tyre Nichols, but I am asking this question as it relates to Congresswoman OMAR.

Was her so-called crime allegedly committing fraud in Brazil?

Was her so-called crime allegedly breaking campaign finance laws during her election to Congress?

Was her so-called crime stealing from a roommate?

Was her so-called crime defrauding and outright lying to her constituents?

No, it was none of the above. These are crimes that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have no qualms in countenancing when it is politically expedient.

I ask again: What is the crime?

There are those who have been accused of and/or under investigation for participating in attacking our very democracy here on January 6, and they have been seated on committees.

Here we are with our first African-born Member of Congress, who has not been accused of the above crimes or any crime, and we are wasting taxpayer dollars debating her removal from her duly appointed position on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I ask again, Mr. Speaker: What is her crime?

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose the removal of Congresswoman OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee and I begin by asking what is the crime?

You see this is a question that many in this country have been asking over the last week. What is the crime? Now many were referring to Tyre Nichols, but I am asking this question as it relates to Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR.

Was her so-called crime allegedly committing fraud in Brazil?

Was her so-called crime allegedly breaking campaign finance laws during her election to Congress?

Was her so-called crime stealing from a roommate?

Was her so-called crime defrauding and outright lying to her constituents?

NO. None of the above.

But these are crimes that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have no qualm in countenancing when it is politically expedient.

So again I ask, what is the crime?

There are those that have been accused of and or under investigation for participating in attacking our very democracy here on January 6th and they have been seated on committees.

So here we are with our first African-born Member of Congress who has not been accused of the above-crimes or any other crimes and we are wasting taxpayer dollars debating her removal from her duly appointed position on Foreign Affairs.

So I ask again—what is the crime?

I certainly hope my colleagues across the aisle will do more than claim the moral high road and actually take the moral high road and acknowledge the hypocrisy and do what is right. The country is tired of the consistent double standards.

Finally, while I am still unclear of what the alleged crime is, I sure hope Rep. OMAR's so-called "crime" isn't the same as Tyre's.

RECOGNIZING ISABEL BLOOM SHOP

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 60th anniversary of the Isabel Bloom shop in Davenport, Iowa, and what would be the 115th birthday of sculptor Isabel Bloom.

The original Isabel Bloom was a Davenport native who attended the Art Institute of Chicago and the Vogue School of Fashion. She and her husband married in 1938 before settling in Davenport with their three children in the early 1940s.

In 1963, Isabel and her husband opened a small studio in Davenport's East Village. Bloom received multiple awards for her ceramics but perfected garden art to sell in her store. Because it was sturdy and weather resistant, her preferred base was concrete.

Though ownership has since changed, and the Isabel Bloom shop has continued to grow, the current owners, Donna Young, Cathy Nevins, and Bill Barrett, have stayed true to Bloom's original vision: to create art that brings comfort and joy to their community. As an owner of a few Isabel Bloom pieces myself, I can say their vision rings true.

Congratulations to the Isabel Bloom shop. I wish them many more years of creativity, friendship, and success.

REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO ADDRESS VIOLENT RHETORIC

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H. Res. 76, re-

moving Congresswoman ILHAN OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Instead of focusing on real issues impacting American families, Republican leadership is attempting to exact political revenge.

The effort to remove Representative OMAR is inconsistent with previous actions taken by the House to remove Members from committees. In the past, this has only been used for Members who incited violence against other Members, and those removals received bipartisan support.

This bill is partisan, hypocritical legislation that ignores Republicans' constant refusal to address the violent rhetoric, election denialism, and extreme ideology among their own Conference.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to oppose this bill.

CHALLENGES FACING RURAL SMALL BUSINESSES

(Mr. MOONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the House resoundingly passed my bipartisan bill, the Expanding Access to Capital for Rural Job Creators Act.

Rural small businesses face unique challenges that big city businesses do not. Nearly 20 percent of the U.S. population lives in rural areas, yet businesses in rural areas raised under 2 percent of total capital over the last 3 years.

My home State of West Virginia is a very rural State where no city has a population greater than 50,000 people. My legislation simply requires the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation to identify and report to Congress those challenges rural small businesses face when trying to access our capital markets.

My bill will make it easier for Congress to do our jobs to make sure rural small businesses, like those in West Virginia, are not left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Senate takes this bill up very soon.

HONORING FRANCIS "BILLY" RAYMOND

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Billy Raymond, a letter carrier in my hometown.

In October, Francis Raymond, better known as Billy, will celebrate 30 years of carrying mail along the same postal route.

Billy is well known to residents on his longtime Delaware County route and vice versa. Billy knows the names of the kids and dogs on his route, and he greets them on his rounds.

Four years ago, Billy was honored as a member of the prestigious Million Mile Club. That club celebrates postal workers who have safely driven over 1 million miles or served the Postal Service for more than 30 years.

The United States Postal Service plays a critical role for our country, connecting family, friends, businesses, and government agencies across the Nation, and Billy Raymond is a critical part of that connection in Pennsylvania's Fifth District.

February 4 is Thank a Letter Carrier Day, so I want to thank Billy Raymond for his dedication and to extend a broader thank-you to all the hard-working postal workers serving at the 60 post offices across my district.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS DAY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, today, I join my colleagues in celebrating National Girls and Women in Sports Day.

Our female athletes deserve a level playing field in competitive sports. Unfortunately, that is under attack today by the far left.

The far left's gender interpretation has created chaos in women's sports. Biological men who would otherwise not be competitive in male sports can now identify as women and dominate girls' sports. Time and again, we have seen biological men win championships in women's and girls' swimming, running, and wrestling.

By distorting reality, the left has made a mockery of competitive sports and has forced many talented female athletes to watch as their dreams are being crushed by biological males.

Mr. Speaker, whatever happened to the fight for Title IX so women's sports and activities could be on their own and have equal opportunity?

It is time for logic and reason to return to the discussion. Biological men have no place competing in women's sports.

We have gender-specific sports for a reason: Men and women are biologically different. That is not news.

Women and girls deserve to have their own women-only sports.

FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. NICKEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, seven Jewish worshippers were murdered in cold blood outside a synagogue in Jerusalem.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, this was no random act of violence. This was a heinous and cowardly attack rooted in hate, bigotry, and anti-Semitism.

In the face of such evil, it is imperative that we come together not as Democrats or Republicans but as Americans committed to fighting against anti-Semitism and defending the sacred relationship between the United States and Israel.

"Never again" is more than a mere hashtag for social media. It is a solemn oath.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to act against anti-Semitism wherever it is or whomever it comes from.

FIGHTING BIGOTRY AND ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. SANTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate my colleagues on voting to remove Representative ILHAN OMAR from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Agreeing to H. Res. 76 sends a strong message that we support Israel and the Jewish community.

I urge the 118th Congress to now stand together, proudly upholding every single American—no matter race, pedigree, religion, nor creed—as no less American than their neighbor; that Jewish Americans are patriotic Americans; and that we all have a role in fighting bigotry and anti-Semitism in our country.

We must make sure that the House of Representatives reflects such principles as a united body.

GOVERNOR DESANTIS' WAR ON EDUCATION

(Mr. FROST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because while we wasted our time on ridiculous resolutions, there are real and present attacks on freedom and democracy happening in my home State of Florida at the hands of our Governor, Ron DeSantis.

This week, our Governor launched a full-scale, fascist attack on a small and very important institution of higher learning, the New College of Florida.

In his quest to stoke culture war after culture war, Governor DeSantis stacked the board of trustees with ultraconservative lapdogs, who immediately fired the New College president and are now vowing a hostile takeover that will cause harm to the thousands of young, queer, and people of color who formerly considered New College a safe haven.

I know this school, and I love this school.

Governor DeSantis is waging a war on education.

We have to be clear: This isn't freedom. The people of Florida and the students of Florida will not let this happen without a fight.

HONORING FARMINGTON'S ROGUE ROBOTICS

(Ms. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I am here to recognize the Farmington High School Robotics Team, an impressive group of students, known as the Rogue Robotics, who exemplify the spirit of giving in Farmington.

About 5 years ago, the team received a message from Cillian Jackson's father. Cillian is a young boy living in Farmington, Minnesota, who was born with a genetic condition that makes it hard for him to get around. His father reached out to the team to see if they would be interested in building a custom wheelchair for him.

This talented robotics team took on the challenge and built a wheelchair for Cillian. Over the past 5 years, they have built six more custom wheelchairs free of charge for children with disabilities across our community.

Each member of the Rogue Robotics team has used their talents and expertise to serve our community, and I am tremendously impressed by their talent, hard work, and dedication.

Our future in Minnesota is strong with these kids. I thank them for showing us what selfless service looks like.

ADDRESSING OUR NATION'S MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, we can't truly address the mental health crisis in this country without addressing the stigma head-on. For that reason, I rise today to say that I am one of the millions of Americans who balance day-to-day life with managing anxiety and depression.

It isn't always easy for me to share my struggles with mental health, but I know that facing mental health challenges does not make you weak. It makes you human, and it gives others permission and courage to also speak openly.

We have to change the national conversation so that we can pull together bipartisan support to finally address our mental health crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to turn their attention to our country's growing mental health crisis.

Addressing mental health gets to the root of some of our country's most challenging issues. The issues do not exist within a vacuum. They touch education; they touch housing; and they touch substance use disorder.

I will not stop bringing up this issue until our communities feel heard and receive the support they desperately need.

□ 1345

HONORING DR. NOA EMMETT
AUWAE ALULI

(Ms. TOKUDA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Dr. Noa Emmett Auwae Aluli, a pillar in the Native Hawaiian community who passed away on November 30, 2022, at the age of 78.

Born and raised in Kailua on the island of Oahu, Dr. Aluli was one of five Native Hawaiians in the first graduating class of the University of Hawaii's School of Medicine.

Even in the final days before his passing, Dr. Aluli mentored aspiring doctors, made house calls, and provided care to all generations, from keiki to kupuna.

Dr. Aluli was also a leader of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, forcing an end to the bombing practices on the island of Kaho'olawe and its return to the State of Hawaii.

I will work to continue his legacy to ensure access to healthcare in rural communities and strengthen pathways to health professions.

This weekend, I will fly to Molokai to celebrate his life with his extended 'ohana. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the legacy of a visionary, Dr. Emmett Aluli.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Black History Month.

It is particularly meaningful to me this year because I am so honored to represent the great people of North Carolina's First Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today to celebrate the integral roles that African Americans have played in every aspect of American life. I stand on the shoulders of giants who came before me despite the obstacles in their way and the glass ceilings they had to shatter.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the ideals of Black History Month, I am reminded of the legacy of my predecessors, like the Honorable Eva M. Clayton, the first Black woman to represent North Carolina in the Congress. She and others, all fighting the good fight of faith to ensure young boys and girls can thrive in eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, this moment is about taking a look at the past so that we can better shape tomorrow.

COVID STILL IMPACTS MANY

(Ms. PRESSLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to these cruel efforts to terminate emergency declarations for COVID-19.

We are still very much in the midst of a public health crisis. Moreover, one in five adults who have had COVID-19 are suffering from prolonged health impacts known as long COVID.

Those living with long COVID experience debilitating symptoms which impede their daily lives, from fatigue, cognitive dysfunction, muscle contractions, and heart palpitations. These symptoms are often hard to diagnose, leaving millions feeling as though their pain is invisible.

In Massachusetts' Seventh District, I hear these stories daily. Abruptly ending these public health declarations would jeopardize the health insurance of vulnerable community members, leaving many without barriers to care that quite literally threaten their lives.

As we strive for a healthcare system and an economy that works for all, it is imperative that we center the voices of COVID long-haulers still reeling from this pandemic.

EMBRACING AMERICA'S
DIVERSITY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the month of February that has been designated to not only educate but to embrace and confirm the wonderment of America's diversity, as we would in every single important aspect of American life, and it is from our Native Americans to our immigrants of the 1800s and 1900s and even today.

African Americans have their own special history, and so it is very important to rise today to speak specifically about H.R. 40, the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act. That legislation should be passed. It should be an executive order. It connotes the trajectory of the history of those who fought in every war, who shed their blood for this Nation, but walked in a second-class citizenship, but yet come today to educate and to have people embrace the richness of their history so that we can reconcile and heal.

That is what the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals is. It is about repairing. Added to that is the Emancipation National Historic Trail, which would create a historic pathway from Galveston to Houston to talk about the pathway of slaves.

Mr. Speaker, we are one country with many voices. Let us all be heard.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS
TO GOVERNING BOARD OF THE
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment pursuant to section 4(d) of House Resolution 5, 118th Congress, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following individuals to serve as the Governing Board of the Office of Congressional Ethics:

Nominated by the Speaker after consultation with the minority leader:

Mr. Paul D. Vinovich, District of Columbia, Chair

Mr. Leon Acton Westmoreland, Georgia

Ms. Karen L. Haas, Maryland

Nominated by the minority leader after consultation with the Speaker:

Mr. Michael D. Barnes, Florida, Co-Chair

Mr. William Paul Luther, Minnesota

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Texas

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: I am honored to be offered the opportunity to serve in the House Science, Space and Technology Committee for the 118th Congress. I was proud to have been chosen to temporarily serve in this Committee for several months during the 117th Congress. Unfortunately, at this time I am unable to accept this position giving the time conflicts with my two other Committee assignments. Therefore, I respectfully request to be removed from the House Science, Space and Technology Committee.

Sincerely,

JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

OUR MORAL IMPERATIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise.

I rise with a message related to the month. This is, indeed, Black History Month. But I rise with a message that goes far beyond this month, a message that carries with it a moral imperative to do certain things that are on the conscience agenda.

Today, I will first thank the leadership for allowing me to have this time,

this privilege to come to the floor and speak on these issues. I am grateful to the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

I am grateful because it is a rare privilege that one is accorded when one can stand in the well of the Congress and literally speak to the world. Each time I do it, Mr. Speaker, I ask myself, could you have ever imagined this happening to you? And the answer is always the same. Never.

So I don't take for granted this privilege that I have, and I am honored to stand here and represent the 9th Congressional District of Texas, but as a United States Congressman, I do represent everyone in the country because my votes impact the entirety of the Nation.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk about several issues that are our moral imperative. These issues will include, first, August 20 as an annual day wherein we will recognize slavery remembrance. We want to inculcate this into the fiber and fabric of our country.

Slavery Remembrance Day is important because it is unlike any other day. There are many holidays in this country, and I recognize them, I have no quarrel with them, but in this country we have certain days that are set aside for us to remember certain events, certain events that have been similar moments in time:

9/11, a similar moment in time, a day to be remembered;

Pearl Harbor, the bombing of Pearl Harbor, December 7, a similar moment in time, a day to be remembered;

The Holocaust, a similar moment in time that has impacted the rest of time, should be remembered.

All of these are remembrance days, days that we have set aside in this country to remember.

Well, August 20, 1619, the White Lion landed—docked, if you will—at Point Comfort, and the White Lion had on it 20 persons of African ancestry, 20 people who were traded. They traded cargo. They had other things that were desired by the colonists, and they traded, they exchanged these things, but they also had 20 people that were exchanged for goods that they desired.

These 20 people became the persons that we know as slaves, slaves who were among the first, if not the first, in this country. There may be some debate about some other circumstance, but generally speaking, August 20, 1619, is acknowledged as the date that slavery had its ugly face shown in our country.

August 20, 1619, 20 people, human beings treated like cattle called chattels. Treated like cattle called chattels, chattel slavery. We want to commemorate their lives and all of the millions of lives that followed, commemorate their lives, and commemorate their contributions to the success of this country.

America is a great country, but it is great because of these humble hands. There were others who contributed to

the greatness, and they have been acknowledged, and many are going to be acknowledged, but the humble hands of slaves have not been properly acknowledged for what they have done to make America the great nation that it is.

These humble hands helped to construct this Capitol. They helped to raise the Statue of Freedom that is on top of the Capitol. These humble hands helped to build roads and bridges. They planted the crops. They harvested. They literally were the means by which the Nation was fed.

These persons were worked, some of them, for their entire lives without remuneration, without compensation. They were kept alive. They were given clothing; they were given food; they were given the necessities of life only such that many of them could continue to slave their lives away.

We don't recognize them for what they have done for this country. The truth is, we revile them. We revile the slaves, those who were enslaved to be more appropriate. We revile them and we revere the enslavers.

□ 1400

Confederate soldiers have been revered across the length and breadth of this country.

Confederate soldiers who fought to maintain slavery have been honored and celebrated and appreciated.

Confederate soldiers who took the lives of many people, many of whom were not slaves, in the Civil War.

Confederate soldiers have been honored, celebrated, and appreciated, but not so with the enslaved persons who are the foundational mothers and fathers and children of this country. They haven't been properly recognized.

I mentioned that the Confederate soldiers have been lionized by having their names placed on schools and statues around the country. There is no statue honoring Nat Turner, no statue that I know of; there may be one or two someplace that is unknown to me. Those who fought to liberate the slaves have been demonized.

I remember well what I was taught when I was in grade school, how Nat Turner was a bad man. Nat Turner was a liberator. How John Brown was crazy; he was a White man who was a liberator. We have been taught to demonize the liberators, lionize those who would maintain slavery, and literally overlook, marginalize—literally try as best as we can to reshape history as it relates to those who were enslaved.

Here is how far we have gone with this.

In 1956, this Congress, the Congress of the United States of America accorded a Congressional Gold Medal to Confederate soldiers. The Congress of the United States of America honored Confederate soldiers. Never has this Congress bestowed any honor on the enslaved.

It is almost impossible for people of good will to comprehend that such a

thing occurred and is still occurring because we still have places around the country where Confederate soldiers are being lionized, but the slaves have not been recognized. No recognition, appreciable recognition for the slaves, the people who helped build the country, foundational mothers and fathers of the country, born into slavery.

Babies were slaves, for edification purposes.

Babies. Babies were slaves.

If you were born the child of a slave, you were a slave at birth. You lived your entire life as a slave. You died as a slave.

At some point this wrong has to be addressed. I believe that it should be addressed by according the slaves, the persons who were enslaved—they didn't place themselves in this condition—I believe that it should be addressed by according them a Congressional Gold Medal just as we accorded the Confederate soldiers who sought to maintain slavery a Congressional Gold Medal. That is not asking too much of the country.

In this Congress, we are going to give Congressional Gold Medals to people. Yes, last Congress we did. Why can't we give a Congressional Gold Medal to those who were enslaved?

Oh, because that happened centuries ago.

Because they are no longer with us.

Well, we have accorded Congressional Gold Medals posthumously. This would not be the first time.

We have done it for the code talkers, the Tuskegee Airmen, the soldiers who died in Afghanistan. We have done it.

The question is, do we have the decency to do for the people who helped build this country what we have done for so many others? Do we have the decency?

I believe that we can and we should do this. It would be historic but it would be meaningful to a good many people. It would say that we respect those people. We regret what happened to them but we respect them and we respect them enough to recognize their lives, not just the work, not the building of the country, but their lives that were sacrificed.

I believe it can be done. I believe it should be done. And I'm not alone in my belief. We opened the letter up and started circulating it today.

I will read the names of the persons who have similar beliefs. These are persons who are already on as original cosponsors and we will close the opportunity at the end of Black History Month. It is open now to everyone this Black History Month. This is a piece of Black history, a seminal piece of Black history.

I will tell you who agrees that a Congressional Gold Medal ought to be accorded to persons whose lives were sacrificed to make America the great country it is.

First on the list is the Honorable MAXINE WATERS; the Honorable BENNIE THOMPSON, the Honorable SHEILA JACKSON LEE, the Honorable DANNY DAVIS, the Honorable JIM MCGOVERN.

For fear that someone may just be tuning in or starting to follow what we are doing, I am announcing the names of persons who have allowed their names to be associated with the Congressional Gold Medal legislation that we will be filing at the end of this Black History Month.

I will continue with the names:

The Honorable BRAD SHERMAN, the Honorable BARBARA LEE, the Honorable EMANUEL CLEAVER, the Honorable YVETTE CLARKE, the Honorable HANK JOHNSON, the Honorable GERRY CONNOLLY, the Honorable KWEISI MFUME, the Honorable DAVID CICILLINE, the Honorable JOAQUIN CASTRO, the Honorable MARK VEASEY, the Honorable PETE AGUILAR, the Honorable TED LIEU, the Honorable ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, the Honorable COLIN ALLRED, the Honorable LIZZIE FLETCHER, the Honorable SYLVIA GARCIA, the Honorable ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ, the Honorable ILHAN OMAR, the Honorable AYANNA PRESSLEY, the Honorable TROY CARTER, the Honorable GREG CASAR, the Honorable JASMINE CROCKETT, the Honorable BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN.

I trust that there would be more names that I would be permitted to announce at a future point in time.

Remember, historic legislation, original cosponsorship closes at the end of Black History Month, the last day. It will close at the end of this month. This legislation is designed to be brought to the attention of the House this month. So we will close it and we will file it on the last day of this month.

I believe that should we do this, and we should, if we do this, I believe that it will make a difference in the lives of all people in this country, because I think that in large part, the reason we had a person of African ancestry assaulted by other persons of African ancestry who are a part of the constabulary, police officers, is because there is little respect for Black lives. Not as much respect for Black lives.

We say all lives matter. If we say that, then we have to say Black lives matter. You can't say all lives matter and not say Black lives matter. They do.

I do not believe that if that young man had been of European ancestry, what we would call an Anglo or White, whichever you prefer—I, quite frankly, don't like saying White—but if he had been an Anglo, a person of European ancestry, those officers wouldn't have behaved that way. They would not have disrespected his life to the extent that they disrespected that young man of African ancestry's life.

We have got to respect Black lives. If you say they matter, then you respect them.

And for further edification purposes, this is not the first time. If anybody thinks this is the last, you are mistaken. I want it to be the last. I don't want it to ever occur again, but it can and likely will because we don't respect Black lives to the same extent as many others, and we should.

This will go a long way toward our saying to the world: Black lives ought to be respected. I believe that Black lives when properly respected will not be abused as was the case with that young man.

What they did to him is unthinkable. I would say unforgivable but my religious teachings don't allow me to say that. I would say it but we forgive according to my religiosity. We forgive. But I assure you, it is the kind of thing you never forget. I have memory for a reason, to remember so that I can shape the future.

Black lives do matter, and I would like to think that we can pass this first thing on our list on this conscience agenda, the inculcating of August 20 annually as Slavery Remembrance Day.

I will move on to the next item on the list. All of these items are important. Some would say that some items are more important than the others but they are all important.

By the way, there are many more things that will be added to this list. This is not exhaustive of the things that are a moral imperative for this conscience agenda.

I have talked about the August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day and I talked about awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved. The third item that I have listed is removing the name of Richard Russell from the Russell Senate Office Building.

Richard Russell was a self-proclaimed white supremacist. I don't go in the Russell Senate Office Building. I think I respect myself enough not to go in the Russell Senate Office Building. Others do what they may.

And I assure you, if that office building had on it a name associated with the Third Reich, lots of other people wouldn't go in too.

□ 1415

We would take that name off of that building. What Richard Russell did to people of color is not only sinful, it is so shameful as to not reward him with placing his name on a building paid for with tax dollars, maintained with tax dollars, knowing that people of color of necessity have to go in and out of the building.

Do you have no respect for us? Do you not care how we feel about things? Is it just another thing that we will get around to when we feel like it?

When things are harmful to us, our psyche, our well-being, can we not say when they should cease to exist? Do you have to always set the timetable for the people who suffer?

What is wrong with the Senate? The United States Senate can change this. Take his name off.

Richard Russell fought antilynching legislation. Richard Russell was the father of the Southern Manifesto. The man called himself a white supremacist.

What is wrong with us? Why do we disrespect Black people to this extent?

The Senate ought to immediately take it up, but it won't. This is Black History Month. It would be a great time to do it, but it won't.

There are people hiding behind, "Well, who do we name it after? Who do we honor? What name do you put on it?" I am not asking you to put Nat Turner's name on it. I am not asking you to put John Brown's name on it. I am not asking you to put Dr. King's name on it, Rosa Parks' name on it, Harriet Tubman's.

I am not asking you to put any name on it other than the name it had before it became the Russell Senate Office Building. That name was the Old Senate Office Building. Revert to the name it had, and then take all the time you desire, my dear brothers and sisters. Take as much time as God allows, ad infinitum. Go beyond the end of time if you so desire.

Richard Russell's name won't be there ad infinitum. It won't be there beyond the end of time. We will have done more than the right thing.

You can do the right thing. That would be a part of it, but we will do more than the right thing if we take his name off.

We will have done the righteous thing, the righteous thing. His name ought not be there. Richard Russell, notorious bigot, notorious white supremacist, his name ought not be on that building.

At some point in time, at some point along this infinite continuum that we call time, we all are going to have to account for our time.

Those of you who had it within your power to change these things, you are going to have to account for your time. At some point on the infinite continuum, you will account for it.

You will account for holding in your hands the ability to make righteous change and deciding that you will do it when you get good and ready and when it benefits you.

You ought to be concerned about the people adversely impacted and how it would benefit them as opposed to how it would benefit you.

The minister talked about the Good Samaritan today. The Good Samaritan didn't ask the question, "What will happen to me if I cross over and help this person who has been beset upon by thieves?" That wasn't the question. The Good Samaritan wanted to know, "What will happen to him if I don't do it?"

Senate of the United States of America, ask what will happen to the many people who have to suffer knowing that there is a racist name on a Senate office building that is paid for with their tax dollars.

If the tables were turned, and he insulted European Anglos to the same extent that he has insulted Black people, his name wouldn't be there. They would have removed it long ago.

It is time for the name to come off the building. Let it revert to the Old Senate Office Building.

The fourth thing on the agenda: Enacting the Securities and Exchange Attonement Act.

Friends, our research has shown that financial institutions engaged in the slave trade—banks. Many of the big banks now had predecessor institutions, banks that literally, actually, made loans to people and allowed those loans to be secured with enslaved people, enslaved people treated like cattle, called chattels, like a piece of property, like you secure a loan now with a piece of property. They secured the loans with enslaved people and made money doing it.

Insurance companies' predecessor institutions literally insured enslaved people just as you would insure cattle, a horse, a cow. They insured them and made money.

They need to atone. They need to atone. Attonement has not been defined in the sense of "do a specific thing." One institution has made an effort, but there has to be atonement. There has to be some sort of atonement for that.

I assure you, if the tables were turned, if Anglos had been treated in the numbers and the same way, in a similar fashion to the way people of color were treated, Anglos would be demanding atonement.

I assure you. It is not even debatable. You would. You would. By the way, I would be there with you. I would stand with you because it would be the righteous thing to do.

I would stand with you if the tables were turned on any of these issues because it would be the righteous thing to do.

I plan to proceed with this legislation. We will be filing it in this Congress.

Finally: Establishing the department of reconciliation. We have not reconciled in this country.

By the way, I am of the opinion that there are many people who just don't care. They don't care. But there are many others who do, who do.

Those who care, people of good will, they know that we need to do more to reconcile. We need to cover this moral imperative.

We have a Department of Education with Under Secretaries of Education; a Department of Labor, Under Secretaries of Labor; a Department of Commerce.

Why, then, can we not have a department, a department of reconciliation; a department of reconciliation with a secretary of reconciliation and under secretaries, structured such that it will deal with the moral imperatives; a department of reconciliation such that at the end of the day, when one President leaves office and another comes in, the work of the department continues, just as the Department of Labor continues, the Department of Commerce continues? One President coming and leaving does not change the work of any of these departments.

It is not going to be easy to complete the moral imperative, the conscience

agenda. It is not going to be easy, but it is something that we must do.

We are not going to change history. Those who desire to no longer teach what actually happened to people in this country—there are people in Texas now who would have slavery become "involuntary relocation." That is true, "involuntary relocation."

Kidnapping? Involuntary relocation. Murder, rape? Involuntary relocation. Separating families at the auction block? Involuntary relocation.

No, you are not going to change history. You are not. There are people who want to, under some specious theory that the people who want to teach history are somehow wanting to harm the country by telling the truth.

Now, we are a country that believes in truth. We preach truth in this country. Somewhere it is written, "You shall know truth, and the truth will set you free."

There is a certain amount of freedom associated with actualizing, realizing, the truth. We have to know the truth. You are not going to be able to hide it. But there are people who would say that by teaching truth, we are going to harm the country.

What about the people who suffered and still suffer as a result of the truth not being told? People have to know what happened.

Black History Month is not nearly enough time to explain what happened. We pick out certain things that happened, certain meaningful moments in time, but that is not Black history.

Black history is more than the civil rights movement. It really is. It is more than the history of Africans in the Americas.

Yes, Black history is American history, but it is also world history. It is world history. Just as the history of others who are global, they have a global history, too.

I remember, in my history book, there was an indication that the reason the nations or countries in Africa were not mentioned in world history was because they made little contribution to history. I had to grow up with that—little contribution to history.

Friends—I say "friends," and I am very sincere when I say it. I consider people friends who may not consider me a friend.

□ 1430

Friends, or as Dr. King might say it, brothers and sisters, we must reconcile. We will not reconcile without some structured department, something that has no end in sight. The end would be when reconciliation is ultimately achieved.

We need this department of reconciliation. The country needs it. It will benefit us all. It will make the country a better place.

Not everybody wants it. Not everybody wants to see the change in the status quo.

I know this is a very difficult thing for many people to embrace, and I am

very much aware of what Voltaire called to our attention, and it impacts many people. He reminded us that it is dangerous to be right in affairs where established men are wrong. It is dangerous to be right. Many people, they understand that, and because they understand that, they avoid this.

This is a righteous agenda. There is nothing on here that cannot be done and should not be done. Everything on here is a part of the righteous agenda.

Nothing wrong with inculcating August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day because of what happened to the slaves, just as we have a 9/11 remembrance, just as we have a Pearl Harbor remembrance, a Holocaust remembrance—by the way, all recognized by the Congress. That would be the House and Senate, Congress as the House and Senate, not just the House, all recognized.

I do confess this, and I should have mentioned it earlier, but it is never too late to speak truth. The President of the United States has acknowledged August 20, has acknowledged Slavery Remembrance Day, the Honorable Joe Biden.

The House passed this resolution, by the way. Many Members are not aware of it. We did pass a resolution honoring August 20. I don't know what the Senate will do, but I am at a point where I just believe we need to go on and commemorate the day. Just commemorate the day.

Nobody gets paid. I am not asking does anybody get paid. Nobody should be paid. This is a day of commemoration, not celebration. No celebrations. I don't want the stores to give discounts, Slavery Remembrance Day discounts. That is not what this is about. This is sacred. This is not secular.

This, August 20, nothing wrong with that. Nothing wrong with it. The President has acknowledged it.

If I just may say so, the President, in his efforts to acknowledge that Black lives matter, and do so in a very positive way, the President appointed an African-American female to the Supreme Court of the United States of America, something that could have been done by many others but never achieved. He did it.

Now, if anybody thinks I am going to forget that the President did something as significant as that—see, it may not be important to other people, but to me it is probably one of the most important things that he has done. I will be eternally grateful, and there are a lot of other people who will be equally as grateful.

So, there is nothing wrong with this August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day. Nothing wrong with according, giving, a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved people who built the country, laid the foundation for the economic success of the country. Nothing wrong with that.

If we can do it for the Confederate soldiers, surely we can do it for the enslaved people born into slavery, lived as slaves, many of them, and died as slaves.

Nothing wrong with removing the name of a self-proclaimed white supremacist from a building paid for with tax dollars.

Nothing wrong with saying that these companies, mega companies, nothing wrong with saying that these mega companies which profited enormously from the slave trade—nothing wrong with saying they should atone.

Good Christians understand atonement. People of good will understand atonement. All religions address atonement in some way. Nothing wrong with atonement.

Wanting to reconcile? Having a department of reconciliation, how does that hurt a country wherein we see circumstances necessitating reconciliation, our moral imperative?

Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor, it is a privilege, to have this freedom of speech. Freedom of speech may be the hallmark of our democracy. We don't have to agree. That is what freedom of speech is all about, freedom to say and not be persecuted for having said.

I am grateful to have this opportunity to speak without fear of persecution. I could be wrong, but I am not afraid. I am not afraid, and I am grateful.

I love my country. I try to conclude by saying this. I love my country. I salute the flag. Yes, I say the Pledge of Allegiance. I sing the national anthem. I stand when I sing it. I place my hand on my heart when I sing it. I place my hand on my heart when I say the Pledge of Allegiance. But I also defend those who choose not to.

That is the greatness of America. The greatness of America is not in my standing and saluting and singing. The greatness is in allowing those who choose not to. That is the greatness of the country, that we can accept those who would not do what others do, those who would say, "Look, I am not an automaton. I am not going to march in lockstep. I choose to take a different path."

I defend their right to do so. I do so because I love my country.

God bless you, Mr. Speaker. God bless the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IMPORTANCE OF FREE SPEECH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to use the full 60 minutes, but first, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the wonderful chairman of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

DENOUNCING SOCIALISM

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank my great friend from Wisconsin, who serves on the Education and the Workforce Committee, and is a very valu-

able member of that committee, as well as the Oversight and Accountability Committee.

Mr. Speaker, today, the House rightfully condemned and denounced socialism in all forms and resolved to oppose socialist policies.

As the Bible says in Proverbs 14, "All hard work brings a profit, but mere talk leads only to poverty."

Socialism is mere talk. Socialism is the idea that if you work hard, your neighbor will enjoy the fruits of your labor.

Socialist regimes, in just the last 100 years, have impoverished, enslaved, starved, and even killed over 100 million people. This is a horrific cost borne by far, far too many.

Socialism, no matter its form, will never have a place in our Republic.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I guess, after hearing the last speaker, I should kind of readjust my remarks and comment about the importance of free speech and the current flight from free speech which we have going on in the United States.

I have here a little graph, which I viewed with total alarm when my staff was able to come up with it. Of course, freedom of speech takes many forms in our society: the ability to write books, the ability to get on the radio, and now the ability to post things you want on the internet.

I hope my good friend from Texas looks at this—he left the floor right now—and sees how precarious the right to free speech is in America today.

We look here, and there is a question: The U.S. Government should take steps to protect false info online, even if it limits freedom of information.

Of course, we all can disagree about a lot of things. We can disagree on politics. We can disagree on elections. We can disagree on medical facts. That is why when we have something wrong with us medically, we sometimes get a second opinion, because one doctor thinks different than the other.

Of course, we all know people, you know: Should I take the shot? Should I not take the shot? Should I get surgery? Should I not get the surgery? Should I get remdesivir? Should I not get remdesivir? A lot of questions are up in the air.

There was a time when it could have had an effect on an election if the people found out that Hunter Biden took a lot of money from people in other countries and maybe had an underlying goal.

The question is, is free speech what this country is about or not?

With the Democratic Party—and this alarms me because I was a Democrat until I was 20 years old, and I thought Democrats were out in front on free speech and Republicans were the staid people.

We have a situation right now, over the last few years, in which 65 percent of the Democrats, a clear majority, almost 2 to 1: The U.S. Government should take steps to restrict false info

online even if this restricts freedom of information.

Only 28 percent of Republicans do.

Now, this graph shocks me. This weekend, I am going to be speaking to some Republicans back in the district. I will tell you, I am going to tell them how disappointed I am that 28 percent of the Republicans responding to the poll apparently don't want freedom of information.

I would hope my colleague from Texas goes back home and explodes at the people back home that 65 percent of the Democrats, or people leaning Democrats, want to restrict the free flow of information.

You could say they only want to prevent false things from being put out there, but, of course, who determines what is false and what is true?

If you look at the next one, another sign of if you believe in free speech or not: Should tech companies take steps to restrict false info online even if it limits freedom of information?

We all know things that some people agree with and some people don't agree with, and sometimes things we once thought were false turn out to be true.

Here again, it scares me. The Democrats when I was a Democrat and 20 years old, I will tell you, wouldn't have thought this way, but the Democrat Party has changed a lot. Seventy-six percent think tech companies should restrict false info even if it limits freedom of information. Only 37 percent of the Republicans feel that way. That is a very scary thing, scary for our country.

It comes down to what I think is the scariest thing of all: the way people think. It is not even things that the governments do. I don't know if we have bad schools out there or whatever, but the way people think is kind of scary.

□ 1445

We know in Canada, to the north of us, which we thought was kind of a country like America, right now, they crack down on churches, if maybe they disagree with the party line on sexual behavior.

We mentioned in the last election, things began to come out about Hunter Biden taking money from foreign outfits, presumably just being given money because of the access he had to his dad. Oops, better not let that out there online, better not talk about that on TV. Oh, my goodness, that might affect the way people think.

So we have this restriction going on right now, like I said, on the COVID stuff. I don't know the degree to which it is influenced by campaign contributions from companies like Pfizer. I don't know whether it is the pride of the public health establishment.

But we are entering into an era in this country in which we are not going to be able to say certain things unless the American public realizes that the First Amendment is borderline absolute. The fact that such a huge party,

overwhelming majorities, have no problem with know-it-alls in the government restricting what you can find online, is very scary.

I hope and pray that the American public wakes up on this dangerous trend. I know we are late here on Thursday. I hope my friend who just got done speaking weighs in here.

I will talk to Republicans this week-end, but I really hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle come down strongly with their rank and file that apparently is against free speech and tell them the importance of free speech.

THE SITUATION WITH UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the next thing I am going to address is Ukraine. Again, I don't think the American public or the American press, the mainstream media, are asking the right questions on this vitally important topic.

It would be better for Ukraine, it would be better for Russia, certainly their young people, and better for the stability of the world, if a peace agreement was reached. But there are too many people in this Capitol who I don't think, for whatever reason, consider peace a priority. Among those people, I will label the Biden administration.

Eventually this war is going to come to an end. All wars come to an end eventually. The only question is: Will the war come to an end in 2023, 2024, 2027?

As the war goes on, obviously more and more people die, more and more people are injured, more and more property is destroyed. You create hard feelings such that more and more people in both Ukraine and Russia will have anger toward each other for years and years in the future.

Nevertheless, the Biden administration, I get when I talk to them, is not aggressively looking for peace. Now, the United States has obviously weighed in very heavily on this war. It is hard for anybody to believe that we would be an impartial broker. But there are countries like Turkey, like France, like Israel that can be encouraged to step in and put an end to the war going on here.

I have said before, war between any two countries, they should want to look for peace. But between these two countries, that is particularly so. It is not talked about enough.

Ukraine has the second lowest birthrate in the world. I mean, if you have the second lowest birthrate in the world, you ought to be doing all you can to protect the few young people you have for the next generation. So among all countries, Ukraine especially should be saying they want this war to end.

Russia also has a very low birth rate. If my district is any indication, I think a lot of the young Russians that are there are leaving Russia for other countries, I think in part because of the bad economy they have in Russia and because we still, despite all our foi-

bles, have a free market economy in the United States and a much more honest government.

I have no problem finding Russians in my district. Over a year ago now, when I was in the San Diego sector on the southern border, during that 2 or 3 weeks I was down there in just solely the San Diego sector, the second most common nationality coming from Mexico were Russians. Which means not only does Russia have a low birthrate, but they have a lot of their younger people with their children coming to the United States to get away from Russia.

So we have two countries that their number one priority really ought to be making sure we have as many young people as possible and making sure they have more children, or these two great cultures, Ukraine and Russia, are going to end. Instead, this war goes on.

Like I said, for these two countries, it ought to be especially easy to find some sort of compromise and stop the killing.

It is especially important, to not only just stop the killing right now, but we have got to remember, Russia has hypersonic capability and they have nuclear weapons. Maybe you can say things will go on for years and years and they will never use the weapons. I am not sure that is true. There are obviously people in this Chamber who hope that Vladimir Putin is going to be forced to step aside. There is no indication that his replacement will be more to our liking, and there is some indication that it will be worse.

So I hope the American press corps, the comatose press corps of the United States of America, spends more time asking all of the principals in that war: Are you for peace or not?

Would you negotiate for peace or not before any more people die?

And I would hope people on all sides of the aisle would be in favor of that.

There is another one that is kind of funny. When I was a Democrat, before I was 20 years old, I thought the Republican Party was the party of war. But now it is kind of the other way around. You talk to these Democrats, and they have no desire to have this thing wrap up. I hope maybe the Democrats who were around when I was in high school can step forward and say: Hey, wait a minute here. The Democrats used to be the party of peace, or at least they fancied themselves the party of peace. Maybe they never sincerely were.

THE PLIGHT OF AHMADIYYA MUSLIMS

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the next thing I would like to talk about is, in my district, I have a mosque of Ahmadiyya Muslims. They believe things different than a lot of the mainstream Shiites and Sunni Muslims believe. But that is not the major reason I bring them up today. I bring up their plight because worldwide other Muslim groups are persecuting them and sometimes killing them.

Recently, in Burkina Faso, nine men were murdered before the women and

children there. They are frequently persecuted in Pakistan. There are probably about 15 million Ahmadiyya Muslims in the world. About 4 million of those are in Pakistan. Pakistan is not exactly the most forgiving, tolerant country in the world, and it is no surprise that Ahmadiyya Muslims are sometimes murdered there.

Algeria is another country in which we have mosques, and they are not treated that well.

It is one of the wonderful traits of the United States that while we not only believe in free speech—or at least we did until recently—particularly speech is protected when it is religious in nature. It is important for all Americans to learn the lesson of what goes on in Algeria or Pakistan or Burkina Faso, that there are countries in which not only is religious speech suppressed, but people are killed for saying things that are disliked by other groups of people.

I wish my best for my friends who are Ahmadiyya Muslims. I wish the best for the mosque that they currently have in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and I hope the rest of the world is supportive of them in their plight.

THE TOPIC OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken many times from this platform about immigration, and I am going to speak about it again today, because I think it is even more important, if that is possible, than what is going on in Ukraine.

In the last month that we have information, we hit another all-time record in the number of people coming in the country. I think whether it is because they don't care or whether it is because they are for unlimited people coming here, the American press has kind of fallen asleep on this topic more than they should have.

More than a year ago, in kind of the final month, December of 2020, the final month that we had a different administration, there were about 21,000 people who came here. That was a big deal, 21,000 people coming across the southern border who probably shouldn't be here. We are now at 238,000. The all-time high, 238,000 people coming across the border. Of that 238,000, 67,000 are got-aways.

So our listeners are aware, there are two groups of people, when you hear about the number of people coming across the border. There are the people who check in with the Border Patrol. They look for the Border Patrol. "We want asylum in the United States." They probably don't have a valid asylum claim, but once we let them into the country, they disappear into the country.

There are other people called got-aways that don't check in with the Border Patrol. They are probably more dangerous, because they are more likely to have drugs with them, since they aren't turning themselves in to the Border Patrol. They are more likely to have criminal records because we don't

have an opportunity to do a background check on them and see whether they have committed crimes in the U.S. or see if they have committed crimes in Canada. The number of got-aways, more likely to have drugs with them, has gone up from 21,000 2 years ago to 67,000. It tripled.

And what do we hear from the Biden administration? Nothing.

There is another subgroup called “unaccompanied minors.” There was a time early on in the Trump administration when people were worried about families being separated, even though they were trying to keep them separated for a minimum amount of time and only when people broke the law. We have now gone from 2,000 unaccompanied minors every month to 8,000 unaccompanied minors.

Now, isn't that amazing? Minors are coming here without their parents' protection, without their parents knowing where they are?

I mean, if our goal is to keep families together, isn't the first thing we ought to do, if we find a child, is spin them around and send them back to their country of origin rather than allow them to negotiate the trip from wherever, El Salvador or Brazil or wherever, to somewhere in the United States?

I hope the American public—somebody has got to look to find it on the internet, because the mainstream media is not going to tell you—I hope they familiarize themselves with the growing number of people who are coming here who are not adequately vetted.

I want to point out something else. When we talk about the number of people coming here that aren't vetted, the other side of that coin is, once people come here and once we find out we made a mistake, once we find out that they are perhaps committing crimes, how many of those people are we kicking out of country?

That should be fairly automatic, right?

If we have people who aren't American citizens coming here and committing crimes, out they go. I mean, really nobody should be let in here illegally. But if they commit crimes, wow.

Well, what do we find? In the last year before COVID, 267,000 Americans were deported. A fair number, close to that, were deported even under Barack Obama. But about a quarter million a year illegal aliens were deported, primarily because they broke a law of some nature.

In the most recent year—and this is well into COVID, so it shouldn't have as big an effect—we are down to about 72,000. So at the same time, the number of people coming here illegally has gone up by like a factor of 10. The number of people that are being deported has dropped by about 3 quarters, there we are dealing with people who broke the law.

I was talking to a guy who was a U.S. attorney that I ran into, and he was stunned. He was a U.S. attorney at the

time. We have changed administrations. He was stunned at the new guidelines from the Biden administration, the degree to which people in the past would have been deported. It is no big deal.

So this must be a priority. The American public should wake up. I am going to blame my Republican friends, too, for a little bit.

In the last election, I think the Republicans should have spent more time talking about illegal immigration, an area where there is such a stark difference between the parties. But for whatever reason, I don't think they talked about it enough.

Now, there are so many reasons I talked about people who are criminals coming here. I am one more time going to talk about all of the illegal drugs coming across the border. There are 108,000 Americans a year dying from illegal drugs, primarily fentanyl, almost all of those coming across the southern border. Sometimes big numbers glaze over. The number of people who die of illegal drugs—I am old enough to remember the Vietnam war. Every year, the number of people who die of illegal drugs is twice the number of people who died in 12 years in Vietnam. Think about that.

I am old enough to remember the Vietnam war. I am old enough to remember all of the students protesting: Oh, too many people are dying, too many people are dying. And too many people were dying. But now, of illegal drugs, twice as many people die every year as died in the 12 years of the Vietnam war.

Those college students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, they ought to be marching up and down State Street, around Bascom Hall, protesting the 108,000 people who are dying and wondering what in the world their government is doing to prevent it.

Now, I think a lot of it is there is something wrong if you are taking a drug that is so powerful you could die.

□ 1500

But in any event, 108,000 deaths are too much. I suggest to all my colleagues, over the weekend, if they run into their district attorneys, if they run into their sheriffs, ask in each county how many people died last year of illegal drug overdoses.

We are way over the number of people who die in car accidents and homicides combined—way more. And if somebody dies in a car accident, it makes the paper. If somebody dies in a homicide, of course, it makes the paper. But way more people die every year of illegal drug overdoses. You don't read about that at all.

To a certain extent, I blame these 100,000 deaths not just on the politicians, and particularly President Biden who do nothing, but on our comatose press corps who are not ringing the bell, saying it is time to do something about this illegal immigration and time to do something about these illegal drugs.

Now, my final little area that I am going to address today is a bill I am introducing called the Responsible Borrowing Act.

One of the crises we have in this country is the huge number of amount of student loan debt that is out there. It is much worse than it used to be years ago. I guess a lot of the blame has to go on the universities who are selling college degrees or maybe admitting people who weren't going to get a college degree anyway, and they wind up with these huge student debts.

If you plan on paying off your debt, maybe you delay having children, maybe you never have children—what a tragedy—maybe you put off buying a house or your student loan debt is so great that your credit rating is such you can't get a loan given the amount of student debt.

I have what I would think is a minor bill, but I am shocked that it is going to be considered controversial if we bring it to the floor.

There was a time in this country—in the 1990s, I don't know if it was legal or they just weren't enforcing the law—if you were a student loan officer at a university and a student was taking out a student loan, that person was able to say, I think you are taking out too much of a loan. Maybe they would say, I think you ought to get another job. Maybe they might say, you are living too high on the hog. You are spending too much money. You do not have to take out a \$5,000 loan; you should make a go on a \$2,000 loan. Maybe they could say, given the major you are getting, you cannot expect to make enough money to pay off this loan.

Today, believe it or not, it is against the law for these loan counselors or these financial aid counselors to say, you ought not take out this loan. That is almost beyond belief. We began this little lecture by talking about free speech, and now we have a situation in which we bar loan counselors from saying you ought not take out a bigger loan.

By the way, I think across the board way too many Americans are in debt on a variety of things.

My bill will go back to the days in which financial aid administrators are able to tell students, this is going to be too much of a loan. It may feel good to get that big check in your hand when you are 20 years old, but when you are 30 years old, that debt is not going to be so great.

If you would not spend so lavishly in Congress, or would get a better degree, or maybe delay going to college for a couple years to make sure you are confident that you are going to complete a degree.

This was brought to my attention from somebody who runs a university. They were appalled with it. They have been running the university since the early 1990s and remember the good old days when they prevented students from taking out excessive student

loans by telling them, what a dumb financial decision. The good old days are gone.

Now, when supposedly we are concerned about excessive student loan debt, we tie the hands of the financial aid officers, and tell them, you cannot discourage people from taking out debt. At a minimum, shouldn't that bill just fly right through here?

I bet it won't fly right through here because, for whatever reason, too many of the universities don't like to rain on the students' parade, and tell them, oh, maybe you shouldn't go out on so many Saturday nights or maybe you should get another job bartending or waitressing or what have you. Some universities will fight this.

But I encourage my colleagues to pass the Responsible Borrowing Act and go back to the days in which the colleges cared about their students.

There are some colleges who aren't going to take advantage of this, they don't care about their students' financial health at all once they leave. It is sad to see, but I have come across it.

At least we want to give the responsible colleges the right to tell their students, hey, wait a minute, you don't have to take out any more debt.

I would like to thank you for listening to this. I hope you all learned a little bit about Ahmadiyya Muslims and a little more about the huge volume of people crossing the southern border.

I think you learned a little bit more about the huge number of people in our country, and particularly Democrats—I can't believe I was once a Democrat—who want to restrict free speech, and we have to be on the lookout for that and educate our young ones.

We learned a little bit about the Responsible Borrowing Act and how it is high time we let universities tell their students, you don't have to take out any more. We also learned a little bit how our government is not working for peace in the Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and clause (b) of Rule I of the Rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I respectfully submit the Rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 118th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. On February 1, 2023, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session for the Committee's organizational

meeting and adopted the Committee Rules by voice vote with a quorum present.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on
Transportation and Infrastructure.

RULE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—

(1) In general.—The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (hereinafter referred to in these as rules the “Committee”) and its subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) Subcommittees.—Each subcommittee is part of the Committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its rules so far as applicable.

(3) Incorporation of House Rule on Committee Procedure.—Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to Committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of the Committee to the extent applicable. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman of the Committee is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(b) Publication of Rules.—Pursuant to clause 2(a) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chairman is elected in each odd-numbered year.

(c) Vice Chair.—The Chairman shall appoint a Vice Chair of the Committee and of each subcommittee. If the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, the Vice Chair shall preside. If the Vice Chair is not present, the ranking majority member who is present shall preside at that meeting.

RULE II. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the last Wednesday of every month to transact its business unless such day is a holiday, or the House is in recess or is adjourned, in which case the Chairman shall determine the regular meeting day of the Committee for that month. A regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need for the meeting. This paragraph shall not apply to meetings of any subcommittee.

(b) Additional Meetings.—The Chairman may call and convene, if the Chairman considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(c) Special Meetings.—If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those members may file with the Clerk of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special

meeting, to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file with the Clerk their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting. Such notice shall also be made publicly available in electronic form and shall be deemed to satisfy paragraph (d)(1).

(d) Notice.—

(1) Minimum Notice Period.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which members have notice thereof.

(2) Changes in Meeting Times.—A meeting may commence sooner than announced if the Chairman, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chairman shall make a public announcement of the meeting time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) Notification of Daily Digest Clerk.—The Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record promptly and make publicly available in electronic form a time change for a Committee or subcommittee meeting made under this paragraph.

(e) Prohibition on Sitting During Joint Session.—The Committee may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

RULE III. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS GENERALLY

(a) Minimum Period For Availability of Committee Markup Text.—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make publicly available, in electronic form, the text of any legislation to be marked up at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of a meeting announcement under paragraph (d)(2) of Committee Rule II if made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(b) Open Meetings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public, except as provided by clause 2(g) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House or clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(c) Meetings To Begin Promptly.—Each meeting or hearing of the Committee shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—Except as provided under paragraph (e) of Committee Rule IV, a Committee member may address the Committee or a subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration—

(1) only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose; and

(2) only for five minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to address the Committee or subcommittee.

A member's remarks shall be limited to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce this paragraph.

(e) **Participation of Members in Subcommittee Meetings and Hearings.**—All members of the Committee who are not members of a particular subcommittee may, by unanimous consent of the members of such subcommittee, participate in any subcommittee meeting or hearing. However, a member who is not a member of the subcommittee may not vote on any matter before the subcommittee, be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, or raise points of order.

(f) **Member Day Hearing.**—Pursuant to section 3(h) of House Resolution 5, the Committee shall hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within the Committee's jurisdiction during the first session of the 118th Congress.

(g) **Broadcasting.**—Whenever a meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, that meeting or hearing shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee internet broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Further, pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall also maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(h) **Access to the Dais and Lounges.**—Access to the hearing rooms' daises and to the lounges adjacent to the Committee hearing rooms shall be limited to Members of Congress and employees of Congress during a meeting or hearing of the Committee unless specifically permitted by the Chairman or ranking minority member.

(i) **Use of Electronic Devices.**—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, audible sounds or vocal use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

(j) **Availability of Text of Amendments in Electronic Form.**—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment, or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment, to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chairman shall cause the text of the amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form.

RULE IV. HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) Announcement of Hearing.—

(1) **Minimum Notice Period.**—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee or subcommittee hearing, which may not commence earlier than the one week after such notice.

(2) **Changes in Hearing Times.**—A hearing may commence sooner than announced if the Chairman, with concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner or the

Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business. The Chairman shall make a public announcement of the hearing time change at the earliest possible opportunity.

(3) **Notification of Daily Digest Clerk.**—The Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record promptly and make publicly available in electronic form a time change for a Committee or subcommittee hearing made under this paragraph.

(b) **Written Statement of Proposed Testimony; Oral Statement.**—

(1) **Filing of Statement.**—So far as practicable, each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee or subcommittee, at least two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) before the day of the witness' appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. The Chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may take the following actions for failure to comply with this requirement: (A) exclude such witness' written testimony from the hearing record; (B) bar such witness' oral presentation of the testimony; or (C) both (A) and (B). Each witness' oral presentation shall be limited to a summary of the written statement.

(2) **Truth in Testimony Information.**—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, in the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae, a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing, and a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agent) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing.

(3) **Availability of Information in Electronic Form.**—Statements filed under this paragraph, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears, to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) **Minority Witnesses.**—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(d) **Summary of Subject Matter.**—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available to all members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other materials) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman shall make available to the members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) **Opening Statements; Questioning of Witnesses.**—

(1) **Opening Statements.**—

(A) **Chairman and Ranking Member.**—At a hearing of the Full Committee, the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall each be entitled to present

an oral opening statement of five minutes. At a hearing of a subcommittee, the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee and the Chairman and ranking minority member of the subcommittee shall each be entitled to present an opening statement for five minutes.

(B) **Other Members.**—At a hearing of the Full Committee or a subcommittee, other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chairman presiding over the hearing may permit oral opening statements by other members of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member.

(2) **Questioning of Witnesses.**—The questioning of witnesses in Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chairman, followed by the ranking minority member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority parties. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority nor the members of the minority. The Chairman may accomplish this by recognizing two majority members for each minority member recognized.

(f) **Procedures for Questions.**—

(1) **In General.**—A Committee member may question a witness at a hearing—

(A) only when recognized by the Chairman for that purpose; and

(B) subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), only for five minutes until such time as each member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

A member's remarks shall be limited to the subject matter under consideration. The Chairman shall enforce this subparagraph.

(2) **Extended Questioning of Witnesses by Members.**—The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit a specified number of its members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(3) **Extended Questioning of Witnesses by Staff.**—The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the Committee or subcommittee by motion, may permit Committee staff for its majority and minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this subdivision shall be equal for the majority party and minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) **Right to Question Witnesses Following Extended Questioning.**—Nothing in subparagraph (2) or (3) affects the right of a member (other than a member designated under subparagraph (2)) to question a witness for five minutes in accordance with subparagraph (1)(B) after the questioning permitted under subparagraph (2) or (3).

(g) **Additional Hearing Procedures.**—

(1) **In General.**—Clause 2(k) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House (relating to additional rules for hearings) applies to hearings of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) **Non-Governmental Witness.**—Pursuant to section 3(j) of House Resolution 5 and subject to the regulations issued by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and printed

in the Congressional Record, the Chairman of the Committee may allow for the remote appearance of witnesses appearing in a non-governmental capacity.

RULE V. PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND REPORTS

(a) Filing of Reports.—

(1) In General.—The Chairman of the Committee shall report promptly to the House any measure or matter approved by the Committee and take necessary steps to bring the measure or matter to a vote.

(2) Requests for Reporting.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, for the reporting of that measure or matter. Upon the filing of any such request, the Clerk of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the Chairman of the Committee notice of the filing of that request.

(b) Quorum; Record Votes.—

(1) Quorum.—Pursuant to clause 2(h)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, a measure or recommendation may not be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

(2) Record Votes.—Pursuant to clause 3(b) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House, with respect to each record vote on a motion to report a measure or matter of a public nature, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Required Matters.—The report of the Committee on a measure or matter which has been approved by the Committee shall include the items required to be included by the rules and orders of the House applicable in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress.

(d) Additional Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two additional calendar days after the day of such notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, except when the House is in session on such a day) in which to file such written and signed views in accordance with clause 2(l) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(e) Activities report.—

(1) In General.—Not later than January 2nd of each odd numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee.

(2) Contents.—The report shall include—

(A) separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House during the Congress;

(B) a summary of the oversight plan submitted by the Committee under clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House;

(C) a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the oversight plan specified in subdivision (B);

(D) a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon; and

(E) a delineation of any hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), or (p) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(3) Filing.—After an adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even numbered year,

whichever occurs first, the Chairman may file the report described in subparagraph (1) with the Clerk of the House at any time and without approval of the Committee, provided that—

(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days; and

(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a member of the Committee.

(f) Other Committee Materials.—

(1) In General.—All Committee and subcommittee prints, reports, documents, or other materials, not otherwise provided for under this rule, that purport to express publicly the views of the Committee or any of its subcommittees or members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be approved by the Committee or the subcommittee prior to printing and distribution and any member shall be given an opportunity to have views included as part of such material prior to printing, release, and distribution in accordance with paragraph (d) of this rule.

(2) Documents Containing Views Other Than Member Views.—A Committee or subcommittee document containing views other than those of members of the Committee or subcommittee shall not be published without approval of the Committee or subcommittee.

(3) Disclaimer.—All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report: "This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(g) Availability of Publications.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form to the maximum extent feasible.

RULE VI. QUORUMS AND RECORD VOTES; POSTPONEMENT OF VOTES

(a) Working Quorum.—One-third of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than the closing of a meeting pursuant to clauses 2(g) and 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the authorizing of a subpoena pursuant to paragraph (d) of Committee Rule XII, the reporting of a measure or recommendation pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of Committee Rule V, and the actions described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this rule.

(b) Quorum for Reporting.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting of a measure or recommendation.

(c) Approval of Certain Matters.—A majority of the members of the Committee or a subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for approval of a resolution concerning any of the following actions:

(1) A prospectus for construction, alteration, purchase or acquisition of a public building or the lease of space as required by section 3307 of title 40, United States Code.

(2) Survey investigation of a proposed project for navigation, flood control, and other purposes by the Corps of Engineers (section 4 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1913, 33 U.S.C. 542).

(3) Construction of a water resources development project by the Corps of Engineers with an estimated Federal cost not exceeding \$15,000,000 (section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965).

(4) Deletion of water quality storage in a Federal reservoir project where the benefits

attributable to water quality are 15 percent or more but not greater than 25 percent of the total project benefits (section 65 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974).

(5) Authorization of a Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed project involving any single structure of more than 4,000 acre feet of total capacity (section 2 of P.L. 566, 83rd Congress).

(d) Quorum for Taking Testimony.—Two members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(e) Record Votes.—A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

(f) Postponement of Votes.—

(1) In General.—In accordance with clause 2(h)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee or subcommittee, may—

(A) postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment; and

(B) resume proceedings on a postponed question at any time after reasonable notice.

(2) Resumption of Proceedings.—When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(g) Availability of Record Votes in Electronic Form.—Pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the Chairman shall make the result of any record vote publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote.

RULE VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES; SIZE AND PARTY RATIOS

(a) Establishment.—There shall be six standing subcommittees. These subcommittees, with the following sizes (including delegates) and majority/minority ratios, are:

(1) Subcommittee on Aviation (41 Members: 22 Majority and 19 Minority).

(2) Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation (15 Members: 8 Majority and 7 Minority).

(3) Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management (17 Members: 9 Majority and 8 Minority).

(4) Subcommittee on Highways and Transit (49 Members: 26 Majority and 23 Minority).

(5) Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials (33 Members: 18 Majority and 15 Minority).

(6) Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment (35 Members: 19 Majority and 16 Minority).

(b) Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee shall serve as ex officio voting members on each subcommittee.

(c) Ratios.—On each subcommittee there shall be a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party members to minority party members, there shall be included the ex officio members of the subcommittees.

RULE VIII. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Authority To Sit.—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee Chair shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation

with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairs with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) Consideration by Committee.—Each bill, resolution, or other matter favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee. Any such matter reported by a subcommittee shall not be considered by the Committee unless it has been delivered to the offices of all members of the Committee at least 48 hours before the meeting, unless the Chairman determines that the matter is of such urgency that it should be given early consideration.

RULE IX. REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) General Requirement.—Except where the Chairman of the Committee determines, in consultation with the majority members of the Committee, that consideration is to be by the Full Committee, each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee established in Committee Rule VII referred to or initiated by the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks. All bills shall be referred to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee.

(b) Recall From Subcommittee.—A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of a majority of the members of the Committee voting, a quorum being present, for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) Multiple Referrals.—In carrying out this rule with respect to any matter, the Chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or make such other provisions as he or she considers appropriate.

RULE X. RECOMMENDATION OF CONFEREES

The Chairman of the Committee shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) of the majority party selected by the Chairman, and (2) of the minority party selected by the ranking minority member of the Committee. Recommendations of conferees to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members which shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the Committee.

RULE XI. OVERSIGHT

(a) Purpose.—The Committee shall carry out oversight responsibilities as provided in this rule in order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—

(A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress; or

(B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate.

(b) Authorization and Oversight Plan.—Not later than March 1st of the first session of

each Congress, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on House Administration its authorization and oversight plan for that Congress in accordance with clause 2(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House.

(c) Review of Laws and Programs.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(d) Review of Tax Policies.—The Committee and the appropriate subcommittees shall cooperatively review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

RULE XII. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; POWER TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS; OATHS; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) Authority To Sit and Act.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House, the Committee and each of its subcommittees, is authorized (subject to paragraph (d)(1))—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary.

(b) Authority To Conduct Investigations.—

(1) In general.—The Committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by Rule X, clause 6 of the Rules of the House) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) Oaths.—The Chairman, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(d) Issuance of Subpoenas.—

(1) In general.—A subpoena may be issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority being present. Such authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any member designated by the Committee. If a specific request for a subpoena has not been previously rejected by either the Committee or subcommittee, the Chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the ranking minority member of

the Committee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under paragraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, and such subpoena shall for all purposes be deemed a subpoena issued by the Committee. As soon as practicable after a subpoena is issued under this rule, the Chairman shall notify all members of the Committee of such action.

(2) Enforcement.—Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or subcommittee under paragraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(e) Expenses of Subpoenaed Witnesses.—Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of the witness' testimony before the Committee or any subcommittee, may report to the offices of the Committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness or the witness' representative may contact the counsel of the Committee, before leaving the hearing room.

(f) Deposition Authority.—Pursuant to section 3(k) of House Resolution 5 and subject to the regulations issued by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record, the Chairman of the Committee, upon consultation with the ranking minority member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to a subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee.

RULE XIII. REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS; BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) Ensuring Annual Appropriations.—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved.

(b) Review of Multi-Year Appropriations.—The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) Views and Estimates.—In accordance with clause 4(f)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on the Budget—

(1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions; and

(2) an estimate of the total amount of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Allocations.—As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the Committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Reconciliation.—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under

the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

RULE XIV. RECORDS

(a) Keeping of Records.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action which shall include—

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved; and (2) a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is taken.

(b) Public Inspection.—Pursuant to clause 2(e) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, the result of each such record vote shall be made publicly available by the Committee in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members present but not voting.

(c) Property of the House.—All Committee records (including hearings, data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as Chairman of the Committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all members of the House shall have access thereto.

(d) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of the Committee of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

(e) Authority To Print.—The Committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee shall be paid as provided in clause 1(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

RULE XV. COMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) Biennial Budget.—The Chairman, in consultation with the Chairman of each subcommittee, the majority members of the Committee, and the minority members of the Committee, shall, for each Congress, prepare a consolidated Committee budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee.

(b) Additional Expenses.—Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen Committee expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(c) Travel Requests.—The Chairman or any Chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule XVII within the limits of the consolidated Committee budget as approved by the House and the Chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

(d) Monthly Reports.—Once monthly, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on House Administration, in writing, a full and detailed accounting of all expenditures made

during the period since the last such accounting from the amount budgeted to the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of such expenditure and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed. A copy of such monthly report shall be available in the Committee office for review by members of the Committee.

RULE XVI. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Appointment by Chairman.—The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(b) Appointment by Ranking Minority Member.—The ranking minority member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the ranking minority member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(c) Intention Regarding Staff.—It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff shall be available to all members of the Committee.

RULE XVII. TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Approval.—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel shall be authorized by the Chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) Subcommittee Travel.—In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee Chairman and the Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the Chairman of such subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and that there has been compliance where applicable with Committee Rule IV.

(c) Travel Outside the United States.—

(1) In General.—In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of

the Committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chairman, or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee Chairman and the Chairman. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) The purpose of the travel;
- (B) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) An agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Initiation of Requests.—Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chairman or a subcommittee Chairman (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee.

(d) Reports by Members and Staff.—Within 15 legislative days from the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each member and staff member involved in such travel shall submit a written report to the Chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(e) Applicability of Laws, Rules, Policies.—Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and of the Committees on House Administration and Ethics pertaining to such travel, and by the travel policy of the Committee.

RULE XVIII. COMMITTEE PANELS

(a) Designation.—In accordance with clause 5(b)(2)(C) of Rule X of the Rules of the House, the Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(b) Duration.—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall continue in existence for more than six months after the date of the designation.

(c) Party Ratios and Appointment.—The ratio of majority members to minority members on a panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be as close as practicable to the ratio of the Full Committee. All majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, and all minority members shall be appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall choose one of the majority members so appointed to serve as Chairman of the panel. The ranking minority member of the Committee shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(d) Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee may serve as ex officio members of a panel designated under paragraph (a). The Chairman and minority member are authorized to vote on matters that arise before the

panel and shall be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for any purpose.

(e) Jurisdiction.—No panel designated under paragraph (a) shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(f) Applicability of Committee Rules.—A panel designated under paragraph (a) shall be subject to all Committee Rules herein.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 2, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of House rule XI, the Committee on Armed Services adopted its rules for the 118th Congress on February 2, 2023, and I submit them now for publication in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on Armed Services (hereinafter referred to in these rules as the “Committee”) and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

(b) Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee’s rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the chair of the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2.—FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

(a) The Committee shall meet every Wednesday at 10:00 a.m., when the House of Representatives is in session, and at such other times as may be fixed by the Chair of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Chair”), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) A Wednesday meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with by the Chair, but such action may be reversed by a written request of a majority of the members of the Committee.

RULE 3.—SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee Chair shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chair, other subcommittee chairs, and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee with a view toward avoiding, whenever possible, simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 4.—JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Jurisdiction

(1) The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 1 (c) and clause 3(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and retains exclusive jurisdiction for: defense policy generally, ongoing military operations, the organization and reform of the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, counter-drug programs, humanitarian assistance activities of the Department of Defense, acquisition and industrial base policy, technology transfer and export controls, joint interoperability,

detainee affairs and policy, and force protection policy. While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in subparagraph (a)(2) and are required to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, pursuant to clause 2(b)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee shall be organized to consist of seven standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces: Army programs and accounts related to aircraft, ground equipment, missiles, ammunition, and other procurement; Marine Corps programs and accounts related to ground and amphibious equipment, fighter aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, and ammunition; Air Force programs and accounts related to fighter, training, reconnaissance and surveillance, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, ground equipment, and ammunition; Navy programs and accounts related to fighter, training, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, and air-launched weapons; tactical air and missile defense programs and accounts; chemical agent and munition destruction programs and accounts; and National Guard and Reserve equipment programs and accounts.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military personnel and their families, Reserve Component integration and employment, military health care, military education, dependent schools, POW/MIA issues, Morale, Welfare and Recreation, commissaries, cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, military retirement issues, and the civilian and contract workforce.

Subcommittee on Readiness: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance, military construction, organic industrial base, environment, military installations and real property management, family housing, base realignments and closures, and energy.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces: Navy and Marine Corps acquisition programs and accounts related to shipbuilding and conversion, reconnaissance and surveillance, tanker, and airlift aircraft, ship and submarine-launched weapons, ammunition, and other procurements; Air Force programs and accounts related to bomber, tanker, and airlift aircraft; Army programs and accounts related to waterborne vessels; and Maritime policy and programs and accounts under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in paragraphs 5 and 9 of clause 1 (c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Department of Defense and Department of Energy policy related to strategic deterrence, strategic stability, nuclear weapons, strategic and nuclear arms control, non-proliferation, nuclear safety, missile defense, and space; Department of Defense programs and accounts related to nuclear weapons, strategic missiles, nuclear command and control systems, Department of Defense intelligence space, space systems and services of the military departments, and intermediate and long-range missile defense systems; and Department of Energy national security programs and accounts.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military intelligence, national intelligence,

countering weapons of mass destruction, counter-proliferation, counter-terrorism, other sensitive military operations, special operations forces, information operations policy and military information support operations, and security cooperation.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation: Department of Defense policy related to the acquisition of computer software, the electromagnetic spectrum, and electromagnetic warfare; and Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to artificial intelligence, cyber security, cyber operations, cyber forces, information technology, and science and technology (including defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation, except for those defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation of missile defense systems).

(3) Definitions.—For the purposes of subparagraph (a)(2):

(A) The phrase “programs and accounts” means acquisition and modernization programs, sustainment planning during program development, and related funding lines for procurement, advanced development, advanced component development and prototypes, systems development, sustainment planning, and demonstration.

(B) The term “policy” means statutes, regulations, directives, and other institutional guidance.

(C) The phrase “science and technology” means science and technology programs and related funding lines for basic research, applied research, and non-acquisition program advanced development.

(b) Membership of the Subcommittees

(1) Subcommittee memberships shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the majority party’s conference and the minority party’s caucus, respectively.

(2) The Chair of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member thereof (hereinafter referred to as the “Ranking Minority Member”) may sit as ex officio members of all subcommittees. Ex officio members shall not vote in subcommittee hearings or meetings or be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the ratio of the subcommittees or establishing a quorum at subcommittee hearings or meetings.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee and participate during any of its hearings but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for the purpose of achieving a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the hearing.

RULE 5.—COMMITTEE PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Committee Panels

(1) The Chair may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(2) No panel appointed by the Chair shall continue in existence for more than six months after the appointment. A panel so appointed may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the Chair for a period of time which is not to exceed six months.

(3) Consistent with the party ratios established by the majority party, all majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chair, and all minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chair shall choose one of the majority members so appointed who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chair of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(4) No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee Task Forces

(1) The Chair may designate a task force to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively. The Chair and the Ranking Minority Member shall each appoint an equal number of members to the task force. The Chair shall choose one of the members so appointed, who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee, to serve as Chair of the task force. The Ranking Minority Member shall similarly appoint the ranking minority member of the task force.

(2) No task force appointed by the Chair shall continue in existence for more than three months. A task force may only be reappointed for an additional three months with the written concurrence of the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member.

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6.—REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

(a) The Chair shall refer legislation and other matters to the appropriate subcommittee or to the full Committee.

(b) Legislation shall be taken up for a hearing or markup only when called by the Chair or the Chair of a subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(c) The Chair, with approval of a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee, shall have authority to discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred thereto and have such measure or matter considered by the Committee.

(d) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee may not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of three calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and available to the members of the Committee, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee.

(e) The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall establish criteria for recommending legislation and other matters to be considered by the House of Representatives, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XV of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Such criteria shall not conflict with the Rules of the House of Representatives and other applicable rules.

RULE 7.—PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chair, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or meeting for the transaction of business before that body at least one week before the commencement of a hearing and at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) before the commencement of a meeting. However, if the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing or meeting sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such Chair shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, and promptly made publicly available in electronic form.

(b) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of an announcement under paragraph (a) made within 24 hours before such meeting, the Chair, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(g)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 8.—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(b) Clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 9.—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each hearing and meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, conducted by the Committee, or any subcommittee, panel, or task force, to the extent that the respective body is authorized to conduct markups, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force in open session and with a majority being present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to proceed in executive session, the vote must be by record vote and in open session, a majority of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force being present.

(b) Whenever it is asserted by a member of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) and the provisions of clause 2(g)(2)(A) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(g)(2)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, such evidence or testimony shall be presented in executive session, if by a majority vote of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, that the evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. A majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee,

panel, or task force may also vote to close the hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chair, each member of the Committee may designate by letter to the Chair, one member of that member's personal staff, and an alternate, which may include fellows, with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s), panel(s), or task force(s) (excluding briefings or meetings held under the provisions of committee rule 9(a)), which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony. The attendance of such a staff member or fellow at such hearings is subject to the approval of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as dictated by national security requirements at that time. The attainment of any required security clearances is the responsibility of individual members of the Committee.

(d) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public.

(e) The Committee or the subcommittee may vote, by the same procedure, to meet in executive session for up to five additional consecutive days of hearings.

RULE 10.—QUORUM

(a) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following exceptions, in which case a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum:

- (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;
- (2) Closing Committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public;
- (3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;
- (4) Authorizing the use of executive session material; and

(5) Voting to proceed in open session after voting to close to discuss whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

RULE 11.—THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

(a) Subject to rule 15, the time any one member may address the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chair or subcommittee Chair, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than

five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force.

(b)(1) Members who are present at a hearing of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force when a hearing is originally convened shall be recognized by the Chair or subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently shall be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, as appropriate, will take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of either party.

(2) Pursuant to rule 4 and subject to rule 15, a member of the Committee who is not a member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force may be recognized by a subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair in order of their arrival and after all present subcommittee, panel, or task force members have been recognized.

(3) The Chair of the Committee or the Chair of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, may depart with the regular order for questioning which is specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule provided that such a decision is announced prior to the hearing or prior to the opening statements of the witnesses and that any such departure applies equally to the majority and the minority.

(c) No person other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of Congress and committee staff may be seated in or behind the dais area during Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force hearings and meetings.

RULE 12.—POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and any subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph):

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and

(2) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses, including by deposition, and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents, including, but not limited to, those in electronic form, as it considers necessary.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee, or any subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chair and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chair, or by any member designated by the Committee.

(2) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives,

compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House of Representatives.

(c) For depositions ordered pursuant to subparagraph (a)(2), such depositions shall be conducted in a manner consistent with House Rules and regulations.

RULE 13.—WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee, panel, or task force shall be submitted to the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation. A copy of any such prepared statement shall also be submitted to the Committee in electronic form. If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, a quorum being present. In cases where a witness does not submit a statement by the time required under this rule, the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, may elect to exclude the witness from the hearing.

(b) The Committee and each subcommittee, panel, or task force shall require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Committee in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of the submitted written statement.

(c) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, written witness statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE 14.—ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

(a) The Chair, or any member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

“Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee, panel, or task force) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?”

RULE 15.—QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

(a) When a witness is before the Committee or a subcommittee, panel, or task force, members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may put questions to the witness only when recognized by the Chair, subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate, for that purpose according to rule 11 of the Committee.

(b) Members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force who so desire shall have not more than five minutes to question each witness or panel of witnesses, the responses of the witness or witnesses

being included in the five-minute period, until such time as each member has had an opportunity to question each witness or panel of witnesses. Thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by members are within the discretion of the Chair or the subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate.

(c) Questions put to witnesses before the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force shall be pertinent to the measure or matter that may be before the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force for consideration.

RULE 16.—PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force will be published officially in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. The transcripts of markups conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee may be published officially in verbatim form. Any requests to correct any errors, other than those in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Any transcript published under this rule shall include the results of record votes conducted in the session covered by the transcript and shall also include materials that have been submitted for the record and are covered under rule 19. The handling and safekeeping of these materials shall fully satisfy the requirements of rule 20. No transcript of an executive session conducted under rule 9 shall be published under this rule.

RULE 17.—VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Voting on a measure or matter may be by record vote (including a vote by electronic device under such regulations as the Chair may prescribe, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member), division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(b) A record vote shall be ordered upon the request of one-fifth of those members present.

(c) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter shall be cast by proxy.

(d) In the event of a vote or votes, when a member is in attendance at any other committee, subcommittee, or conference committee meeting during that time, the necessary absence of that member shall be so noted in the record vote record, upon timely notification to the Chair by that member.

(e) The Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of a subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member or the most senior minority member who is present at the time, may elect to postpone requested record votes until such time or point at a markup as is mutually decided. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 18.—COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in which to file such written and signed views (including in electronic form) with the Staff Director of the

Committee, or the Staff Director's designee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, the names of those voting for and against, and a brief description of the question, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chair shall cause the text of each such amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(e)(6) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 19.—PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition and the names of those members present but not voting.

RULE 20.—PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

(a) Except as provided in clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping.

(b) The Chair shall, with the approval of a majority of the Committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security information that is received which is classified as Confidential or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the Committee or any other Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives, staff of the Committee, or staff designated under rule 9(c) who have the appropriate security clearances and the need to know, who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

(c) The Chair shall, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any proprietary information that is received by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force. Such procedures shall be consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives and applicable law.

RULE 21.—COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the Committee, the standing subcommittees, and any panel or task force designated by the Chair shall be subject to the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 22.—COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any

decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

RULE 23.—HEARING PROCEDURES

Clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 24.—COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Not later than January 2nd of each odd-numbered year the Committee shall submit to the House a report on its activities, pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 6, 2023, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-325. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Livestock and Poultry Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order—Decrease in Assessment Rate and Importer Assessments [Doc. No.: AMS-LP-22-0032] received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-326. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reorganization of Title 30-Renewable Energy and Alternate Uses of Existing Facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf [Docket No.: BOEM-2022-0042] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-327. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; 2015 Ozone Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2022-0370; FRL-9950-02-R5] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-328. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; California; San Diego County Air Pollution Control District; Correction [EPA-R09-OAR-2022-0623; FRL-10031-03-R9] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-329. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Excess Emissions [EPA-R06-OAR-2016-0676; FRL-10186-02-R6] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-330. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Approval of Single Source Order [EPA-R01-OAR-2022-0866; FRL-10415-02-R1] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-331. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluopyram; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0449; FRL-10566-01-OCSP] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-332. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure To Attain and Reclassification of the Detroit Area as Moderate for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0742; FRL-10611-01-R5] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-333. A letter from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Government Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991; ACA International, the Edison Electric Institute, the Cargo Airline Association, and the American Association of Healthcare Administrative Management Petition for Partial Reconsideration; Enterprise Communications Advocacy Coalition Petition for Reconsideration [CG Docket No.: 02-278] received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-334. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting two (2) notifications on an action on nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-335. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification on an action on a nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-336. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification on an action on a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-337. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting three (3) notifications of an action on a nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-338. A letter from the Program Analyst/Regulatory Officer, Directive and Regulations Branch, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule and record of decision — Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; National Forest System Lands in Alaska (RIN: 0596-AD51) received January 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-339. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Standards Branch, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reorganization of Title 30-Renewable Energy and Alternate Uses of Existing Facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf [Docket No.: BSEE-2022-0015; EEEE500000 223E1700D2 ET1SF0000.EAQ000] (RIN: 1082-AA03) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-340. A letter from the Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Secretary's response to the Office of the Ombudsman's 2021 Annual report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7385s-15(e)(4); Public Law 106-398, Sec. 1 (as amended by Public Law 113-291, Sec. 3141(b)); (128 Stat. 3899); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-341. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments (RIN: 2900-AR79) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-342. A letter from the Policy Advisor, Office of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties; 2023 Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-LE-2022-0176; FF09L00200-FX-LE12200900000] (RIN: 1018-BG74) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-343. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's policy statement — Withdrawal of the Statement of Enforcement Principles Regarding "Unfair Methods of Compensation" Under Section 5 of the FTC Act received January 4, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-344. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Statutory Increase in Operations and Maintenance Grant Funding (RIN: 2900-AR71) received January 31, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-345. A letter from the Regulations Writer, Federal Register Liaison, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Service of Process and Updated Addresses for Certain Communications with the Agency [Docket No.: SSA-2022-0051] (RIN: 0960-A178) received January 13, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that an em-

ployee's "regular rate" for purposes of calculating overtime compensation will not be affected by certain additional payments; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 742. A bill to require that any person that maintains an internet website or that sells or distributes a mobile application that stores and maintains information collected from such website or application in the People's Republic of China to disclose that such information is stored and maintained in the People's Republic of China and whether the Chinese Communist Party or a Chinese state-owned entity has access to such information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 743. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish criminal offenses targeting law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 744. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among education professionals and other school staff; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Mr. EDWARDS):

H.R. 745. A bill to allow the use of unspent educational funds under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to address pandemic learning loss through Child Opportunity Scholarships; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 746. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand certain rehabilitation programs for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. MILLER of Ohio):

H.R. 747. A bill to require issuers filing annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission to disclose whether the issuers have connections with the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 748. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of Federal funds to certain entities related to the People's Republic of China for certain public works projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 749. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to certain entities subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. CAMMACK (for herself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 750. A bill to require any person that sells or distributes a mobile application that the Federal Government has prohibited for Government-owned devices to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads, updates, or otherwise uses such application, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. GOLDEN of Maine):

H.R. 751. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require as a condition of satisfying the definition of an approved medical residency training program for purposes of payments under Medicare for costs related to graduate medical education for hospitals operating such a program to submit information to encourage more equitable treatment of osteopathic and allopathic candidates in the residency application and review process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mr. PENCE):

H.R. 752. A bill to require SelectUSA to coordinate with State-level economic development organizations to increase foreign direct investment in semiconductor-related manufacturing and production; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 753. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to use on-site regulated medical waste treatment systems at certain Department of Veterans Affairs facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 754. A bill to establish an advisory commission regarding eligibility for health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 755. A bill to encourage the development of specialized foster care programs designed specifically for large sibling groups, sibling groups with a wide age range, and sibling groups with complex needs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 756. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to establish a demonstration grant program to provide emergency relief to foster youth and improve pre-placement services offered by foster care stabilization agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 757. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit manufacturing or distributing candy-flavored controlled substances for minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 758. A bill to require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to establish a 3-year phase-in period for de novo financial institutions to comply with Federal capital standards, to provide relief for de novo rural community banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 759. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize United States financial institutions to engage in certain Russian-related energy transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 760. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to Communist Chinese military and

surveillance companies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BICE (for herself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H.R. 761. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish a grant program to reimburse individuals for loss or damage to property near the southern border of the United States caused by an individual illegally crossing the border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 762. A bill to establish the Supply Chain Resiliency and Crisis Response Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 763. A bill to establish an Office of Manufacturing Security and Resilience in the Department of Commerce, to provide for a Department of Commerce assessment and strategy to counter threats to critical supply chains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. OGLES, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CRANE, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. STEIL, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 764. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to reissue regulations removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. LIU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOL-

LUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 765. A bill to authorize the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture to support African American history education programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 766. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 767. A bill to preserve access to abortion medications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 768. A bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 769. A bill to designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 770. A bill to establish eligibility requirements for education support professionals and school support staff under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COLE (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. HERN, Mr.

MCHENRY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H.R. 771. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the secure storage of a licensed firearm possessed by a Federal judge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 772. A bill to prohibit the Federal Government from issuing vaccine passports, to prohibit businesses from discriminating against patrons and customers by requiring documentation certifying COVID-19 vaccination, or post-transmission recovery, as a condition on the provision of products or services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania (for herself and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 773. A bill to help persons in the United States experiencing homelessness and significant behavioral health issues, including substance use disorders, by authorizing a grant program within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist State and local governments, Continuums of Care, community-based organizations that administer both health and homelessness services, and providers of services to people experiencing homelessness, better coordinate health care and homelessness services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 774. A bill to establish an Office of Manufacturing Security and Resilience in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 775. A bill to authorize the revocation or denial of passports to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend section 524(c) of title 18, United States Code, to use lawfully forfeited drug seizures to increase border security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 777. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to penalize aliens who overstay their visas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 778. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the removal of aliens identified in the terrorist screening database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. OGLES, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CLINE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 779. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to exclude from creditable wages and self-employment income wages earned for services by aliens illegally performed in the United States and self-employment income derived from a trade or business illegally conducted in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 780. A bill to prohibit the receipt of Federal financial assistance by sanctuary cities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. COLE, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the status of an independent contractor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CORREA, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER

FERNANDEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. MANNING, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. ROSS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SORESENSEN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. PEREZ):

H.R. 782. A bill to prohibit the interference, under color of State law, with the provision of interstate abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 783. A bill to designate the Department of Energy Integrated Engineering Research Center Federal Building located at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, as the "Helen Edwards Engineering Research Center"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FULCHER (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 784. A bill to require any person that maintains an internet website or that sells or distributes a mobile application that is owned, wholly or partially, by the Chinese Communist Party or by a non-state-owned entity located in the People's Republic of China, to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads or otherwise uses such website or application; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. PORTER, Ms. CHU, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. CASAR):

H.R. 785. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require paid rest breaks for certain construction employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 786. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide an additional place for holding court for the Pecos Division of the Western District of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SABLÁN, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 787. A bill to require executive agencies to reduce cost-sharing requirements for certain grants with certain nonprofit organi-

zations 25 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 788. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. BUSH):

H.R. 789. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, or adult child, or another related individual, who has a serious health condition, and to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement and family wellness leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities or meet family care needs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HINSON (for herself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BANKS, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the firearm transfer tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 791. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 792. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. TURNER, and Ms. SHERRILL):

H.R. 793. A bill to extend Federal Pell Grant eligibility of certain short-term programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 794. A bill to eliminate the COVID-19 vaccine and mask requirement in head start

programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mr. TRONE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 795. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the use of grant amounts for providing training and resources for first responders on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and purchasing such containment devices for use by first responders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 796. A bill to establish the Supply Chain Resiliency and Crisis Response Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. BUSH, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 797. A bill to place a moratorium on large concentrated animal feeding operations, to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to require country of origin labeling on beef, pork, and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 798. A bill to improve protections for meatpacking workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Oversight and Accountability, House Administration, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 799. A bill to prohibit the sale, lease, or use of recalled motor vehicles by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 800. A bill to modify the penalties for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 801. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to provide for suspension of entries and imports from designated countries to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and import into the United States of certain controlled substances; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK (for himself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BARR, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLOOD, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 802. A bill to amend the CARES Act to remove a requirement on lessors to provide notice to vacate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 803. A bill to direct certain financial regulators to exclude representatives of the Peoples Republic of China from certain banking organizations upon notice of certain threats or danger, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 804. A bill to prohibit money services businesses from engaging in any transaction that involves a central bank digital currency issued by the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MENG, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 805. A bill to establish the Office of High-Risk AFO Disaster Mitigation and Enforcement in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 806. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director at the World Bank and other international financial institutions to support assistance for nuclear energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVIDSON, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mrs. BICE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. MACE, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CAREY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. STEIL, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 807. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the invaluable service that working dogs provide to society; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. SLOTKIN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 808. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the assignment of patient advocates at medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BOST, Mr. GUEST, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LATTI, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ZINKE, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CARL, Ms. MACE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 809. A bill to prohibit certain persons from purchasing agricultural real estate in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 810. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to repeal the authority of the President to assume emergency control of the police of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 811. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. SELF, Mr. ROY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 812. A bill to repeal the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Financial Services, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 813. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the heads of

other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to conduct an interagency review of and report to Congress on ways to increase the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 814. A bill to protect benefits provided under Social Security, Medicare, and any other program of benefits administered by the Social Security Administration or the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 815. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 816. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers to meet certain requirements with respect to securing their firearms inventory, business records, and business premises; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 817. A bill to improve the procedures of the national instant criminal background check system in the case of firearm transfers by federally licensed firearms importers, manufacturers, and dealers before the completion of the related criminal background check, and to provide for annual reports on default firearm transfers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 818. A bill to expand labor representation on State and local workforce development boards, to provide a definition of labor organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. MOLINARO):

H.R. 819. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act with respect to the types of milk offered under the school lunch program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 820. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to publish a list of entities that hold authorizations, licenses, or other grants of authority issued by the Commission and that have certain foreign ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 821. A bill to require providers of social media platforms to prohibit children under the age of 16 from accessing such social media platforms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 822. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through

the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, to award grants to eligible entities to establish or maintain a student mental health and safety helpline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 823. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for portable electric heating devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. ESTES, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 824. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat benefits for telehealth services offered under a group health plan or group health insurance coverage as excepted benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 825. A bill to prohibit contracting with persons that have business operations with the Maduro regime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 826. A bill to establish a National Resilience Center of Excellence in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Mr. TIMMONS):

H.R. 827. A bill to require the Comptroller General to submit to Congress a report on the capacity of Federally-assisted housing to support broadband service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SELF, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. COMER):

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BOST, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ZINKE, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. EZZELL, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. JACKSON

of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. ALFORD, Mr. CAREY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. STEWART, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. BICE, Mr. HUNT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. COMER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. OGLES, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ROY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. STEIL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. KILEY, Mr. HERN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. FOX, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. EMMER, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BARR, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. JAMES, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, and Mr. MAST):

H.J. Res. 27. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. MANNING, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. WILD, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. PORTER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SOTO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mrs. BROWN, Mr. CASE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. NICKEL):

H. Res. 92. A resolution recognizing Israel as America's legitimate and democratic ally and condemning antisemitism; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. JAMES):

H. Res. 93. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 4, 2023, as "National Cancer Prevention Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TLAI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. IVEY, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H. Res. 94. A resolution honoring the legacy of the Harlem Renaissance, a cultural, social, and political movement in American history; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. JAMES (for himself, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H. Res. 95. A resolution honoring the 106th anniversary of Selfridge Air National Guard Base and the contributions of Selfridge Air National Guard Base to the military and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would exclude from an employee's regular pay rate, for purposes of calculating overtime compensation, payments made to reward an employee or group of employees for meeting or exceeding the productivity, quality, efficiency, or sales goals specified in writing in a gainsharing plan, incentive bonus plan, commission plan, or performance contingent bonus plan.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 gives Congress the specific power to regulate commerce with other nations. This bill seeks to regulate one small portion of commerce, namely protecting the data of American citizens from companies who might store that data in China or allow the government of the Chinese Communist Party to have access to that data.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation empowers the FTC to enforce requirements to disclose if American citizen data is stored or maintained in the People's Republic of China.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H.R. 743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Enhanced penalties for ambushing police officers.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Mental health access

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 745.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. OBERNOLTE:

H.R. 746.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans' Affairs

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 747.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requiring public companies to disclose their ties to the CCP and CCP-affiliated entities.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 748.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Prohibiting federal public works funds from going to the CCP and CC-affiliated entities.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 749.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

The subject of this bill is preventing federal funds from going to sanctioned entities.

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 750.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires any person that sells or distributes a mobile application that the Federal Government has prohibited for Government-owned devices to disclose that fact to any individual who downloads, updates, or otherwise uses such application.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 751.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 752.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Securing the semiconductor supply chain

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S.C.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Medical waste cost analysis to identify cost savings at VA facilities.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S.C.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Process to modernize health care eligibility for veterans.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Administration for Children and Families to establish a competitive plot grant program for foster care agencies to increase the placement of siblings together in foster care.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Administration for Children and Families to award demonstration grants to foster care stabilization agencies to improve services for foster youth awaiting placement and for other emergency assistance.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit manufacturing or distributing candy-flavored controlled substances for minors, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to establish a 3-year phase-in period for de novo financial institutions to comply with Federal capital standards, to provide relief for de novo rural community banks, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would close a loophole in U.S. sanctions against Russia in order to limit transactions with Russian oil and gas producers.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would close a loophole in U.S. sanctions against Russia in order to limit transactions with Russian oil and gas producers.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the President to impose property-blocking sanctions on Communist Chinese military companies upon certain findings.

By Mrs. BICE:

H.R. 761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Border Security

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1,3, and 14 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is to promote U.S. manufacturing by building resilient supply chains.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1,3, and 14 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is to promote U.S. economic and national security by ensuring the health and integrity of critical supply chains.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

The single subject of this legislation is:

Permanently Delists Gray Wolves in the lower 48 United States.

By Mr. BOWMAN:

H.R. 765.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

African American history

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 766.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires CBO to consider possible reductions in budget outlays for preventative health services outside the 10-year budget window.

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 767.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section I Article 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To codify the current mifepristone Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) so that people seeking abortion care can always access medication abortion through telehealth and certified pharmacies, including mail-order pharmacies.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 768.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Gun Violence Prevention

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 769.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To designate the National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in Pooler, Georgia as the official National Museum of the Mighty Eighth Air Force in the United States

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 770.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would provide education support professionals and school support staff with access to FMLA.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Second Amendment to the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To make certain that federal judges can protect themselves by utilizing their Second Amendment rights.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commerce

By Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Homelessness

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Promoting U.S. manufacturing by building resilient supply chains.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 allows for the regulation of Commerce with foreign nations; Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 grants Congress the right to set forth rules for Naturalization.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation allows for the revocation of any US passport belonging to a member of a foreign terrorist organization.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1, to provide for the Common Defence (and general welfare) of the United States; Article I, Section 3, to regulate Commerce with foreign nations; Article I, Section 10, to punish felonies and offences against the Law of Nations; Article I, Section 11, to grant letters of reprisal and rules regarding captures.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation allows funds seized from foreign trafficking cartels to be repurposed to build the wall along the border between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation criminalizes overstaying a visa, including enforcement penalties.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation makes presence in the Terrorist Screening Database as grounds for deportation from the United States.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation restricts eligibility for receipt of benefits from the Social Security program to only US persons (citizens and green card holders.)

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation makes any US jurisdiction (state or local entity) ineligible to receive federal funding if that jurisdiction chooses not to cooperate with federal immigration officials.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper)

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor is the single subject of the bill.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 782.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Abortion

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Legislating.

By Mr. FULCHER:

H.R. 784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the power granted under Article

The single subject of this legislation is:

To address the regulation of disclosure of websites or mobile applications owned and/or located in certain foreign jurisdictions.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: "To make Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or office thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor rights

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article III, Section 9; The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Bill requires additional places for holding court.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 18, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall have the power . . . "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill requires executive agencies to reduce cost-sharing requirements for certain grants with certain nonprofit organizations by 25% for a period of 5 years, beginning on the date of enactment.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally Congress has the

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would codify a prior ban on legal settlements from the Justice Department that involve payouts to third-party groups, ensuring monies only go to affected parties or to the Treasury.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Worker Protections

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Eliminating the transfer tax for firearms under the National Firearms Act

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill provides fair treatment of radio stations and artists for the use of sound recordings.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To deter the interstate transportation of minors to obtain abortions without first satisfying parental notification laws.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To extend federal pell grant eligibility of certain short-term programs

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from implementing, enforcing, or otherwise giving effect to the rule entitled "Vaccine and Mask Requirements To Mitigate the Spread of COVID-19 in Head Start Programs."

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the use of grant amounts for providing training and resources for first responders on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances and purchasing such containment devices for use by first responders.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would establish the Supply Chain Resiliency and Crisis Response Office in the Department of Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the sale, lease, or use of recalled motor vehicles by Federal agencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have

power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation pertains to individuals and organizations involved in criminal robocall activities.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Usage of Title 42 to prevent the import of certain controlled substances.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Strikes section 4024(c) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9058) relating to a federal notice-to-vacate.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taiwan relations

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would prevent entities licensed as a Money Service Business from conducting transactions in a Chinese Central Bank Digital Currency.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture disaster mitigation

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to to coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nuclear Energy Financing

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 807.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to to coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

U.S. Mint Commemorative Coin

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 808.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, Congress has the power to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United State."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The "Veterans Patient Advocacy Act" aims to improve veterans' access to advocacy services by ensuring adequate staffing and coverage, especially in rural areas.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 809.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit certain persons from purchasing agricultural real estate in the United States, and for other purposes.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 810.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would repeal the president's authority to federalize the local District of Columbia police department, the Metropolitan Police Department.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would give the mayor of the District of Columbia control over the D.C. National Guard.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To repeal the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill seeks to expand opportunities for foreign direct investment through studies at the Dept. of Commerce.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Social Security

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans coverage for emergency care

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

gun violence prevention

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

gun violence prevention

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 818.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nominating More Labor Representatives

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 819.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protecting student choice of milk in schools

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 820.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ensuring transparency regarding adversarial foreign telecommunications companies operating in the United States.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Section 1 Article 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require providers of social media platforms to prohibit children under the age of 16 from accessing such social media platforms, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article 1, section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, to award grants to eligible entities to establish or maintain a student mental health and safety helpline, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Fire Safety

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat benefits for telehealth services offered under a group health plan or group health insurance coverage as excepted benefits.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

The single subject of this legislation is:

Promoting American manufacturing through supply chain security and resilience.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commissioning study and recommendations on the capacity of Federally-assisted housing to support broadband service

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.J. Res. 26.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation addresses legislation governing the affairs of the District of Columbia, to which Congress has the power "exercise ex-

clusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may . . ."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill pertains to DC matters of legislation.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.J. Res. 27.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Waters of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. COMER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 38: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 53: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 82: Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 185: Mr. HUNT.

H.R. 293: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 309: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 336: Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 339: Mr. MOLINARO.

H.R. 381: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 385: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 396: Mr. SOTO, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 406: Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. ISSA, and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 412: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 427: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 431: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 450: Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 451: Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. HOUCHIN, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 457: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 467: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 491: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 494: Mr. MAST and Mr. CAREY.

H.R. 501: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 506: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 513: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 531: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 536: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 537: Mr. MAST, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 553: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 562: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 564: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 584: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 603: Mr. PAPPAS and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 615: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 618: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 625: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 631: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 646: Mr. SELF, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, and Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 651: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 652: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 668: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 668: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 678: Mr. CLOUD and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 683: Mr. ROSE, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 703: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 714: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 715: Mr. CASAR, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. MRVAN, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 717: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 719: Mr. OGLES.

H.R. 720: Mr. OGLES and Mr. ROY.

H.R. 721: Mr. OGLES.

H.R. 725: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. LUTTRELL.

H.R. 734: Mr. TIFFANY.

H. J. Res. 8: Mr. CAREY.

H. J. Res. 18: Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 9: Mr. ESTES.

H. Res. 8: Mr. BIGGS.

H. Res. 43: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Ms. SHERRILL.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MRS. RODGERS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 185, a bill “to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes,” do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. COMER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability in H.J. Res. 24, “Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. COMER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability in H.J. Res. 26, “Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022”, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.